The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL RAID.

All Quiet on the Upper Potomac.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

Their Object to Harvest the Crops in the Shenandoah Valley.

Probable Strength of the Raiding Force.

SKILLFUL RETREAT OF GEN. CROOK.

Col. Mulligan Killed, and General Averill Reported Slightly Wounded.

Martinsburgh Still in Possession of the Enemy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, July 28.

If a strong array of testimony may warrant a judgment in regard to the intentions of an enemy who has an annoying way of falsifying all predictions, I hazard the assertion that the Potomac is not at present likely to be crossed by any formidable invading force. It is certain that up to the hour of writing (Thursday, 7 P.M.,) no hostile body has shown itself at any point along the banks of the Potomac, and no demonstrations have been made in any wise looking to a movement into Maryland. Now, when the fact is considered that the rebels fought the battle of Winchester last Saturday, and on Monday made their appearance before Martinsburgh, thus allowing an interval of four days to pass unutilized; and when we couple with this the fact that the enemy is doubtless aware that this period has been employed by us in a way that must make every hour's delay perilous to him, it seems fair to infer that this surcease of action betokens on the part of the rebels another purpose than that of a movement into the loyal States.

I have stated in a former dispatch that, if the enemy did not show an intention of crossing the Potomac, it might be concluded that his purpose was to harvest the crops of the Shenandoah Valley. Now the more this theory is considered the more fully it seems to furnish an adequate motive for the presence, otherwise inexplicable, of a detachment of the rebel army large enough to seriously weaken Lee's strength, and yet seemingly not formidable enough to effect any considerable military object. I have lately talked with many officers of Hunter's command, who have marched through the whole length of the Shenandoah Valley, from its debouche to Lynchburgh, and their unanimous testimony is, that this rich productive region fairly groans under the fruitage of a harvest uncommonly fine for its exuberant soil. It is calculated that there is to-day in the Shenandoah Valley breadstuffs enough to feed the whole of Lee's army for a twelvemonth.

I may mention, as a single item, that the rebel Commander has just levied on the farmers of Jefferson, Frederick and Berkley Counties—the three counties nearest the Potomac, and between that and the Shenandoah River—for 200,000 bushels of wheat, to be promptly delivered, thrashed.

Now, if the field of cereals is anything like as great as is stated by well informed persons, it is obvious that a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand men could not, from a rebel point of view, be more advantageously employed than in garnering the precious staff of life, especially if they are able to call away from the front of Petersburgh, and neutralize a force of equal if not greater strength.

It is a lamentable fact that Autumn after Autumn the rebels have been able to come and take possession of this great granary. This Spring the work of planting was allowed by us to go on undisturbed, and now the enemy comes to reap the harvest prepared for him.

Allowing that this is the object of the presence of the rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley, it would be proper for it to make just such movements as it has lately made. Finding that Crook's command was pressing uncomfortably close, and if allowed to remain, would hold a valuable tract of productive territory, it was resolved to push it across the Potomac. With this view the rebel General in command, be he Early, Breckinridge, Hill, or whosoever, turned upon Crook and on the 23d delivered battle three or four miles beyond Winchester, and near the scene of Shield's encounter with Stonewall Jackson. The nature of this contest is not yet fully known, but there is no reason to doubt that the enemy was in very considerably superior force. Gen. Crook, I understand, reports that the rebel line overlapped his by half a mile on either flank. His cavalry was in miserable condition, being originally not of the best, and being further deteriorated by late exhausting raids. The latter fact should, in all fairness, be taken into account in mitigation of the severe judgment I hear pronounced by officers to the effect that it behaved in the most disgraceful style, etc. Certain it is that Crook, a most able and energetic soldier, could not hold it to its work; that it broke, imperiling his right flank, and his whole force was compelled to fall back in considerable disorder. His loss in killed and wounded will, it is believed, reach 1,000, and I have to-day seen several hundred of the latter in the hospitals at Frederick.

Having got our force on the run, the rebels continued their march up to Martinsburgh; but they do not appear to have pushed their incursions beyond that point. It is not at all unlikely, however, that they may send cavalry parties across the river. It will be policy for the enemy to distract attention from his own agricultural operations in the valley by sallies across the border, and you may look for a chronic scare along the lower counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania as long as a rebel horse-tail is visible within a hundred miles.

With regard to the strength of the rebel army operating in the valley, I am, like everybody else, unable to communicate ought resting on a surer foundation than surmise. Gen. Crook reports the force that engaged him at from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. I stated a day or two ago that the old raiding column of Breckinridge and Early had been joined by Morgan's cavalry, and this is still positively asserted by those who should know. Gen. Grant denies that any divisions of Hill's corps have left his front at Petersburgh, and I may say, in this connection, that I talked yesterday with two deserters from Hill's command, who left Petersburgh just a week ago, and they affirmed, with the utmost positiveness, that neither Hill nor any part of his corps had gone at that time. It must be remembered that the force with which the rebels lately made their invasion was a very miscellaneous one. It contained, as we know, two or three brigades from Hill's command, and this fact might very well give rise to such reports. On the whole there is no reason to conclude that the old force has been very materially increased.

And now there arises a question which hardly belongs so much to the domain of newspaper discussion as to the executive sphere of our military authorities. It is, in a word, shall the enemy be allowed to retain an undisputed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and be allowed to carry on, undisturbed, their customary autumnal harvest work? If these crops, rendered now by the severing of railway communication with the great productive areas of the Southwest of ten times their old value, be of vital importance to the enemy, it is of equal importance that we should prevent his obtaining them. But to do this it is indispensable that the forces of the half dozen different military "*bailiwicks*" of this region be united under the command of some one thoroughly able and efficient military head. Till this is done, we can only expect such halting, half-way measures, such high-flown promise and such pitiful performance, as we saw during the late invasion.

It is but justice to say that late movements of the military authorities to check a new invasion of the loyal States, should the rebels adventure thereon, have been marked by an unwonted vigor and sagacity. Nevertheless, if the rebels are allowed to carry out their designs in the Shenandoah Valley, they will put us in the disgraceful position of having a large force, which should be elsewhere employed, neutralized, while they accomplish ends of high military and incalculable material advantage.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28.

The rebels have not yet shown the slightest sign of pushing incursions across the Potomac, and in consequence the population of Lower Maryland is quieting down. The Union citizens of Frederick, who had designed taking flight, and who had sent away their plate, &c., have now made up their minds to remain.

The TIMES' correspondent at Frederick telegraphs that persons arriving there from Hagerstown this afternoon report that no rebels had yet shown themselves anywhere on the Potomac.

The editors of the Frederick *Citizen* were, to-day, in pursuance of order of Gen. Hunter, sent through our lines, and committed to the tender mercies of their rebel friends.

Gen. Averill, as I know positively, is unhurt. Col. Mulligan's fate is not yet known, but a flag of truce was to-day sent into rebel lines to ascertain regarding him. It is known that he fell wounded, and though he might have escaped, he heroically refused to do so, as he feared the men who were carrying him off the field would be taken, and the colors which they bore captured. He insisted on their leaving him and saving their colors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

The latest authentic intelligence is that Gen. Kelly now occupies Martinsburgh, that there has been no heavy fighting within the last three or four days, and that there is no information that the rebels have recrossed into Maryland.

The *Republican Extra* says: "A dispatch from Gen. Hunter to the Government, received this morning, says there has been considerable skirmishing across the river with the enemy, the latter occupying Falling Water, on the Virginia side, and our forces occupying Williamsport, on the Maryland side, the contest being for the river ford between the two places.

Up to this morning there has been no evidence that Gen. Early has been reinforced.

The affair at Winchester on Saturday (?) last, in which Col. Mulligan was wounded, was nothing more than a skirmish. (?) Gen. Crook was forced to fall back from Winchester, finding his little command flanked upon the right and left.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

A gentleman from Baltimore reports that such was the ignorance there concerning military movements, that it was unknown whether Gen. Wright or Gen. Hunter was in command of our forces.

All was quiet in the city, but the anxiety was intense to know the facts of the situation.

The suppression of the news gave rise to the most improbable rumors.

Among the rest was a report that the banks and public functionaries were preparing for the removal of the valuables from the city.

Our informant considers the situation by no means critical, believing that a raid into Pennsylvania is the object of the rebels, and that they do not intend to make an attack on either Baltimore or Washington; but before they can get into Pennsylvania they must fight and defeat our forces now threatening their right wing.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28—12 o'clock, noon.

A dispatch from Frederick to the *American*, this morning, says:

"All is quiet here.

The news from the front looks favorable.

We still hold Harper's Ferry, and it is not even menaced.

Adams' Express received an order this morning from the agent there to forward packages as usual.

We have a report this morning of some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and that apprehensions of a raid being entertained, orders were issued to remove the rolling stock.

It is thought the report is sensational."

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28.

The *American's* special dispatch from Frederick, to-day, says:

Frederick is quiet to-day as a well ordered country town on a quiet day ought to be. There is plenty of talk of rebels coming, and the usual amount of contradictory stories as to their movements, numbers and intentions, but I cannot learn from any reliable source that any number of the enemy are on this side of the Potomac. Some few of Mosby's men have crossed at the Point of Rocks, but they were only in gangs of two or three, engaged in doing a little private stealing.

Hagerstown is still held by our forces, and the stages are running without interruption. Altogether, the rumors of war have grown smaller since leaving Baltimore, and the probability of any serious collision has decreased as we approached the anticipated field of battle. Nevertheless, there is no knowing what a few days may bring forth. The Potomac is but a day's march from here, and it is known positively that there is a large rebel force on the other side.

We have nothing here but confused reports as to the fighting that preceded Gen. Crook's retreat upon Martinsburgh. What little I can learn does not confirm the rumors that prevailed at Baltimore, which made the result exceedingly disastrous to us. Gen. Crook is said to have effected a very skillful retreat from before a force double his own in numbers, and in subsequent stands, is said to have punished his pursuers quite severely. Our loss is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 in killed, wounded and missing.

Martinsburgh is undoubtedly in possession of the enemy. A very unsettled feeling prevails in this city and the surrounding country. The inhabitants feel themselves exposed at almost any time to rebel raids, and scarcely know what to look for or what to do. Very much of the crop in this and Washington County will be lost, for want of labor to gather and preserve it.

The rebels have swept off the horses, and men's minds are too much agitated with rumors and apprehensions to attend to work. Much of the wheat is still standing in shocks in the fields, and a very small proportion of the whole crop has been threshed. In the city a similar position of affairs prevails. The storekeepers have sent away the most valuable portions of their stock, and there is no disposition to refill their stores, until there is some certainty that the Summer visits from Dixie are over.

The Secessionists, Southern sympathisers, Peace Democrats, or whatever they choose to call themselves, are perhaps the most uneasy parties of the community. They complain that they are made to suffer by both sides; that the rebels make little or no distinction in their favor in their raids, and that they are also threatened with reprisals by the Union men. Many of the wealthy of these classes have sent away their silver, pianos, and other valuable articles, and several of the most prominent have commenced to remove to the Northern States for protection.

Gen. Hunter has determined to adopt severe measures for the punishment of all those who, in any way, gave aid or comfort to the enemy during their recent invasion; and the Provost-Marshal, Major Gellott, has issued a notification, calling upon loyal citizens to furnish evidence against parties who thus committed themselves.

The publication of the *Citizen*, an ultra-Copperhead paper, has been closed, and its proprietors, Messrs. Baughman & Norris, are under arrest. They will be sent South.

The rebel force on the other side of the Potomac are busily engaged in gathering the crops in the Shenandoah Valley, which are very heavy this year. Many believe that there will be no invasion until this is accomplished.

The counties of Berkeley and Jefferson have been levied on by Gen. Early for 200,000 bushels of wheat, to be furnished already threshed, with a notice that if it is not furnished promptly, the entire crop will be confiscated.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 28—2 P. M.

The stage from Hagerstown has just arrived. I learn from the passengers that all is quiet on the Upper Potomac. The rebel scouts have disappeared from the line of the Potomac, and it is said that they have fallen back beyond Martinsburgh.

Williamsport is occupied by our forces, and some of our scouts have crossed the river to Sheppardstown. The belief is that the rebels are simply remaining in the valley for the purpose of gathering the crops.

Gen. Averill, I now learn with certainty, is uninjured, and at the head of his cavalry.

Col. Mulligan is undoubtedly killed.

The particulars I obtain of Sunday's battle, which took place between Bunker Hill and Winchester, must lessen its importance. Some of our dismounted cavalry are reported to have behaved badly, and occasioned much of the loss we suffered. In the actual fighting we inflicted quite as much loss as we sustained; but, in the disaster of the retreat, we lost a good may prisoners.

Messrs. Boughman & Norris, proprietors of the Frederick *Citizen*, were started South, via Harper's Ferry, this morning. No paper in the South would have been permitted to exhibit such malignity toward the rebel Government for a day, as the *Citizen* has manifested for this a year past.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Mexicans in the Southern Counties of California—Arrest and Imprisonment of Ex-Postmaster Weller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 25.

The Mexican population in the southern counties of this State are beginning to take sides for and against the usurpation of Maximilian. The great majority of them support Juarez, and express regret that the United States did not since extend its protection over the Republic of Mexico.

Charles L. Weller, Ex-Postmaster of San Francisco, has been arrested and imprisoned at Alcatras on the charge of using treasonable language at the meeting of a Copperhead Club.

Mr. Weller is the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Produce is coming in more liberally. The wheat crop is meagre, but selling at a further decline of 3c. per bushel.

Crushed sugar is 12c.@15c. a pound.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed for Manzanilla to-day, with mining machinery and stores valued at $750,000.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, from Panama, has arrived.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 27.

The steamer *Cassandra*, Capt. Hallowell, arrived from New-Orleans to-day. She brings no news.

The steamer *John Brooks* arrived here at 4 P. M., from City Point, with ten prisoners.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

J. T. Williams, 9th N. Y.
D. H. Corwin, 55th Penn.
Benj. Grace, 148th N. Y.
Daniel Cainane, 9th Me.
James Garrett, 8th N. Y.
A. V. Brown, 75th N. Y.
J. D. Carver, rebel.
H. L. Priest, 8th N. Y. Cav.
T. B. Vincent, rebel.
Chas. Knight, 12th Maine.
S. W. Green, 22d U.S. Col'd.
John Ennis, 3d N. H.
Levi Collins, 22d U.S. Col'd.
S. A. O. Wariet, 138th Ohio.
E. Blackwell, 1st U.S. Col'd.
Joseph Hardy, 2d U. S. Colored volunteers.
D. Bell, 6th U. S. Colored volunteers.
C. L. Waterman, 148th Ohio.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

MR. CYRUS FIELD SELECTS A PLACE TO LAND THE CABLE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 28.

Her Majesty's steamer *Margaretta Stevenson* Capt. J. Ellesar, R. N., left here this morning for Trinity Bay, with Mr. Cyrus W. Field on board, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing the Atlantic Telegraph Cable

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Fighting Renewed on the James.

A Spirited Engagement on the North Side of the River.

The Rebels Defeated with Severe Loss.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FOUR GUNS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

Information has been received at the War Department announcing that on Thursday a very considerable engagement occurred on the north bank of the James River, between a large force of the enemy and a portion of Gen. Butler's army, in which the rebels were defeated with severe loss, including the capture of four pieces of artillery. I have been able to learn no further particulars.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

The mail steamer *John Brooks* arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburgh, but on Tuesday afternoon a movement of the rebels was discovered, which, although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to flank Gen. Butler's position on the right, or were endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing, for the purpose of getting in his rear.

The *Star* learns that the proper disposition of troops was immediately made to check them, and find out their intentions.

Artillery firing commenced at the Point of Rocks early in the evening of Tuesday, and continued all night.

Our infantry, batteries and gunboats were said to be engaged, but most of the firing was doubtless done by the gunboats, which were shelling the banks of the river.

Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundred, and it was reported that the rebels were posted three miles from that place.

Parties who were at Gen. Butler's headquarters on Tuesday night, state that the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant.

Yesterday morning, when the *Brooks* came down the river, the firing was still going on, but it seemed to have slackened somewhat.

Early yesterday morning Gen. Grant was engaged in making a proper disposition of his troops to foil any rebel movement.

The officers attached to the *Brooks* state that the firing heard by them on Tuesday was more heavy and incessant than any they have heard during Gen. Grant's campaign.

A Pregnant Report from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Evening Telegraph* has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

By the arrival of the mail boat this morning from City Point, we have intelligence of great interest from Gen. Grant's army.

To speak of its movements in detail would be highly improper, and the Government only permits this announcement to be published at the present time.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Col. Wisewell, Military Governor, has appointed Maj. R. M. Littler Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Military District of Washington, with headquarters at Georgetown. Maj. Littler formerly led the Second Iowa Infantry in the Army of Tennessee, and shared in all its glories and successes.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

Mr. Commissioner Lewis is expected to resume the duties of his bureau to-morrow, after a brief absence at his home in Pennsylvania.

BURIALS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following burials of New-York soldiers are reported from the army hospitals for the 27th: John Michler, Co. E, 153d; Wm. Forman, 17th Battery; Wm. Cain, Co. F, 1st Heavy Artillery; Joseph P. Bell, Co. G, 125th; Patrick McDonnell, Co. I, 8th Heavy Artillery; James E. Ferguson, Co. D, 6th Heavy Artillery; Seth Morrison, Co. D, 81st; John King, Co. G, 69th; Robert Harrington, Co. H, 8th Cavalry; Andrew Houtlinger, Co. A, 7th Heavy Artillery. Reported to-day: Lieut.-Col. George W. Johnson, 49th; Adam Witzier, Co. B, 83d; Taylor Mericle, Co. E, 9th Artillery; R. Scott, Co. B, 114th; Wm. Steves, Co. A, 7th Heavy Artillery; James E. Carkhard, Co. E, 7th Heavy Artillery; Charles A. Sigel, Co. D, 46th; Samuel Weldars, Co. B, 153d.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers were reported to-day: Capt. Henry C. Ellis, Co. A, 65th; Lieut. W. C. H. Courtney, Co. G, 7th Heavy Artillery; Lieut. H. Mooney, Co. I, 153d Volunteers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS—IMPORTANT ORDER.

An order has just been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, stating that on and after this date, volunteers serving in three years' organizations who may have at the date of reënlistment less than sixty days to serve, may reënlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong, for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will commence from the date of reënlistment. All men reenlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the Act of July 4, namely, for one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. To men reenlisting as herein provided, no furlough will be promised, and Commissaries of Musters and their assistants will be held responsible that this condition is distinctly understood by all parties concerned.

THE NEW LOAN.

Prominent gentlemen connected with the Treasury Department, were delighted as well as surprised to-day, on being officially advised that the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday in New-York amounted to $2,500,000. Notwithstanding all the designated depositories and financial agents in that City have not been furnished with the necessary blank forms, this result is regarded as indicative of the entire and speedy success of the new loan.

SENTENCE OF FEMALE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer, of Baltimore, Md., having been found guilty, by special military commission, held in Washington, of corresponding with the enemy, and assisting parties within our lines to correspond with the enemy, and in furnishing letters of a contraband character from within our lines into those of the enemy, has been sentenced to be imprisoned until the termination of the present rebellion, and be employed on labor for the benefit of the Union soldiers in such prison as the Secretary of War may direct. The female prison at Fitchburgh, Worcester County, Mass., has been selected as the place of confinement.

Johnson S. Palmer, of Loudon County, Va., has been tried and found guilty by a military commission for violating the laws and customs of war in trading with the enemy, and in furnishing the rebel commissariat with articles of commissary stores, and for purchasing large quantities of cotton and tobacco within the lines of the enemy, and disposing of portions of the same within our lines. Palmer has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., until the termination of the present rebellion.

The Fight Before Atlanta.

CASUALTIES IN EASTERN REGIMENTS.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following list of casualties in Eastern regiments at Atlanta:

CASUALTIES IN GEARY'S DIVISION.

Capt Elliott, A A G—killed.
Capt P E McMasters, K, 139th N Y—side.
Lt-Col A H Jackson, 139th New-York—hand.
Lieut R F Sheldon, A, 139th New-York—missing.
First Lieut Lewis Mengel, 119th New-York—leg.
Capt Walter G Dunn, 109th Pennsylvania—leg.
First Lieut Joseph Warford, 109th Pennsylvania—leg.
First Lieut George W Knox, C, 109th Penn—missing.
Lieut Frank Childs, 33d N Jersey—severe.
Lieut Wilson, 33d N J—leg.
Lieut Downs, 33d New-Jersey—missing.
Lieut Adolph Von Brundis, 102d New-York.
1st Lieut L Case, 102d New-York—missing.
Lieut.-Col C B Randall, 149th New-York—killed.
Capt David J Lindsay, 149th New-York—killed.
Lieut Alexander McKinstry, 149th New-York.
Capt J H Moore, 29th Penn.
Adjt J H Moore, 29th Penn.
Lieut J D Wilson, 29th Pa.
Col George A Cobham, 11th Penn—killed.
Lieut Harris, 33d New-Jersey—missing.
Lieut Aspen, 33d New-Jersey—missing.
Lieut Mainer, 33d New-Jersey—missing.
Lieut John Organ, 66th Ohio—killed.
Capt F R Bowsall, 28th Pa—hip.
Lieut J B Robinson, 28th Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt K Yerkes, 5th Ohio—right arm.
Lieut Frank McFall, 28th Pennsylvania—head.
Capt M T Wright, 29th Ohio—leg.
Capt John DeLaney, 60th New-York.
1st Lieut Ham R Sturdevant, 11th Penn.
1st Lieut Henry Dressenbach, 11th Penn.
1st Lieut Wm C Hay, 11th Pa.
1st Lieut Wm P Gould, 11th Penn.
1st Lieut Christian Sexaner, 11th Penn.
1st Lieut J Moore, 11th Pa.
2d Lieut Cyrus A Moore, 11th Penn—missing.
2d Lieut Hiram Bissell, 11th Penn—missing.

RECAPITULATION OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN GEARY'S DIVISION—OFFICIAL.

First Brigade, Col Candy	70
Second Brigade, Col Jones	157
Third Brigade, Col Ireland	230
Aggregate	457

CASUALTIES IN BUTTEFIELD'S DIVISION, COMMANDED BY GEN. WARB.

Maj Baker, 19th Michigan—wounded.
Capt Matlock, 70th Indiana—wounded.
Lt Lowe, 7th Ind—killed.
Capt Curtis, 136th New-York—leg amputated.
Capt J P Seaman, 26th Wisconsin—killed.
Capt Robt Miller, 26th Wisconsin—killed.
Lt Tenlon, 26th Conn—foot.
Capt N Steinmeyer, 26th Wisconsin—shoulder.
Lt Woodmer, 26th Wisconsin—severely.
Capt E Dickinson, 29th Conn—mortally.
Capt Oliver O Post, 20th Conn—mortally.
Lt Lipson, 20th Conn—head.
Capt Tar, 20th Conn—arm.
Lt Pullman, 19th Michigan—killed.

RECAPITULATION—OFFICIAL.

Killed, wounded and missing in First Brigade, Col. Harrison	180
In Second Brigade, Col. Coburn	261
In Third Brigade, Col. Wood	146
Total in Ward's Division	527

CASUALTIES IN WILLIAMS' DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS.

Ajt Radcliff, 143d N Y—killed.
Lieut Waterbury, 143d N Y—killed.
Capt Young, 143d N Y—killed.
Col S McGroarty, 61st Ohio—elbow
Lt-Col Bowen, 61st Ohio—leg.
Col W K Loyre, 141st N Y—killed.
Lt-Col McArtt, 141st N Y—arm.
Maj Claberty, 141st NY—leg.
Adjt Hazard, 141st N Y—wounded.
Capt Townsend, 141st N Y—wounded.
Lieut Babbett, 141st N Y—wounded
Lieut F C Miller, 141st N Y—slight.
Lt Walton, 5th Conn.
Lieut T M Warren, 141st N Y—killed.
Capt H O Wiley, 143d N Y—killed.
1st Lt J H Daery, 123d N Y—mortally.
Adjt S C Carey, 123d N Y—leg.
Adjt Daniels, 8th Conn.
Lt Wolf, 46th Penn—killed.
Lt Davis, 46th Penn—killed.
Capt Rutterer, 45th Penn.
Adjt Whitman, 46th Penn.
Capt Aultzenbaugh, 45th Penn—hand.
Lt Saltmeier, 46th Penn.
Lt Young, 46th Penn.
Maj L Baldwin, 150th N Y—wounded and prisoner.
Col Colgrove, 27th Ind—dangerously.
Capt Sawyer, 22d Mass—severe.

AGGREGATE OF CASUALTIES IN GEN. WILLIAMS' DIVISION—OFFICIAL.

First Brigade, Gen. Kruse	324
Second Brigade, Gen. Ruger	49
Third Brigade, Col. Robinson	254
Total	627

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK BATTERY—LIEUT. HENRY BUNDY, COMMANDING.

Killed.

Sergt John O'Connor—penetrated by seven balls.
Corp James Lynch—penetrated by nine balls, five of which entered his heart.

Severely Wounded.

Sgt Wm H H Garret—arm.
Sgt James When—arm off.
Michael Dougherty—leg.
Sergt E Valmore—leg off.
Jas Clark—leg amputated.
—— Krapt—leg.

Slightly Wounded.

Joseph Morris—finger.
Jacob Steel—hand.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY E, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—LIEUT. SLOAN, COMMANDING.

Killed.

Sergt J B Hazen.

Wounded.

Fred'k Hoffman—slightly.
Francis M Topfer.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY TRANSFERRED TO NASHVILLE, JULY 19 AND 20, 1864.

Sergt T P Rodgers, I, 33d N J—disease of heart.
Corp H Bush, F, 119th N Y—disease of heart.
L H Benham, A, 20th Conn—diarrhœa.
Sergt W N Cornell, 141st N Y—dyspepsia.
Musician A Brough, B, 134th N Y—fever.
Wm Southcopt, D, 60th N Y—pneumonia.
J B Bomond, B, 2d Penn—scurvy.
J Conalin, F, 20th Conn—foot amputated.
Capt John Greer, C, 49th Penn—thigh.
2d Lieut S P Hare, B, 49th Penn—leg amputated.
Thos Dawall, F, 77th Penn—pneumonia.
Charles Focamar, B, 111th Penn—scurvy.
L D Campbell, C, 34th New-Jersey—hernia.
T Simpson, I, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry—hand.
Sergt R Holshrink, E, 119th N Y—diseased heart.
Aug Lozier, D, 77th Penn.
Alex Groff, B, 134th N Y.
Charles Walker, B, Knapp's Penn Battery.
Wm Nutall, B, 200th N Y.
Corp John Donald, K, 77th Pennsylvania.
C Foreman, B, 111th Penn.
J Latcham, 46th Penn.
Sergt T Rogers, I, 33d N. J.
Corp H Bush, F, 119th N Y.
Z D Campbell, C, 33d N J.
I Falls, D, 29th Penn.
T Anderson, C, 20th Conn.
J B Strong, G, 137th N Y.
Daniel M Gould, 102d N Y.
Peter Mellis, F, 105th N Y.
Corp M Drum, H, 46th Penn.
Scipio S Crosby, B, 143d N Y.
John Bernard, K, 28th Penn.
Albert Knapp, C, 155th N Y.
Wm F Sippel, H, 15th N J.
Corp George W Von Nieda, G, 147th Penn.
F B Snell, G, 28th Penn.
Sergt D D Tompkins, H, 46th Penn.
E H Quindred, A, 28th Penn.
M Winthis, G, 107th N Y.
H E Allen, E, 50th N Y.
C Renick, I, 137th N Y.
Sgt J Barney, D, 76th Penn.
J W Fraker, F, 77th Penn—arm.
E F Knight, A, 40th Penn—debility.
Corp John Donald, K, 77th Penn—thigh.
Lieut M Weaver, A, 141st N Y—diarrhœa.
Thos Shreadman, E, Knapp's Penn Bat—rheumatism.
Charles W Walker, Knapp's Penn Bat—debility.
J Graner, A, 28th Penn—debility.
N Ingersoll, F, 111th Penn—diarrhœa.
W H Barney, G, 77th Penn—leg.
W J Hendrickson, A, 16th N J—head.
J Latelaw, B, 46th Penn—hip.
James Falls, D, 29th Penn—scurvy.
J Carnes, I, 7th Penn Cav—left side.
J Bryant, I, 7th Penn Cav—piles.
G Snider, B, 147th Penn—breast.
Thomas A Simpson, I, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
H Ingram, F, 111th Penn.
Jacob Drawer, A, 28th Penn.
Sergt M Weaver, A, 14th N Y.
E Knipo, A, 44th Penn.
Geo W Porter, F, 29th Penn.
John Erig, E, 28th Penn.
J R Pollock, E, 149th N Y.
Wm Coffee, I, 28th Penn.
T Redfearn, H, 149th N Y.
Alfred R Smith, G, 78th N Y.
Thos Litter, K, 78th N Y.
Sergt N G Luther, H, 60th New-York.
C Bogart, K, 78th N Y.
Musician Lorenzo Haynes, C, 149th N Y.
Chas Fritz, E, 46th Penn.
C Locke, 30th N Y Battery.
Israel Brook, K, 28th Penn.
Sergt Herman Anker, C, 28th Penn—amp. left thigh.
Ezra Conrad, H, 141st N Y—chronic diarrhœa.
Benj S Johnson, F, 141st N Y—fracture.
Geo Tibbens, I, 7th Penn.
John Spath, G, 13th N J.
Corp S L Serena, A, 7th Pa.
Albert P Berg, G, 109th Pa.
[illegible] Stearnis, 2d Penn—head.

THE CONSPIRACY.

PROPOSED NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY

The Order of "American Knights."

SECRET DOINGS OF NORTHERN TRAITORS.

The Name of Vallandigham and Many Others Connected with the Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 28.

The *Democrat* publishes a long account of the conspiracy for the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy, reported a few days since. The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the "Order of American Knights," and its real object is to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and to overthrow the Government, if necessary for the supremacy of the Order. Its professions and purposes are different in different States, proclaiming a war policy in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The Order is of Southern origin, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The rebel Gen. Sterling Price is Supreme Commander. Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made Supreme Commander of the Northern section, and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East and West, thus to aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's time in Canada was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the Order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government, among whom were Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio; Kribben, of St. Louis, and Storey and Merrick, of Chicago, are published. The result of this conference was also known to the Government about the 1st of January.

Mr. Vallandigham issued an address to the Lodges in the loyal States, in which he calls upon the members to renew their vows. He says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity. He declares that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a tyrant and usurper.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States was held in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of February, for the purpose of organizing an out-break on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft to take place, but no definite plan was agreed upon.

The names of these conspirators are also known.

The Commanders had a conversation with the Supreme Commander at Windsor, Canada, early in April, for general consultation.

Among those in attendance at this conference were the Grand Commander in New-York; Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis, and Lafayette Dealin, of Indiana,

The programme adopted at this meeting was that Mr. Vallandigham should represent his district in Ohio in the National Democratic Convention to be held in the City of Chicago.

Mr. Vallandigham, in the National Democratic Convention, was to proclaim the doctrines of the Order of the American Knights, namely:

Pronounce the existing Administration of the Government a power usurped, which the people had a right to expel by force if necessary—in fact, to inaugurate a rebellion in the North, in which he was to be supported by the Order.

Each Grand Commander was to have fully armed and equipped a Body Guard at the National Convention in Chicago for the defence of Mr. Vallandigham.

This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the free States into an armed conflict, which was to be the signal for the Knights of the American Order to unite against the lawful authorities, and kill or capture the civil and military authorities.

The Knights were then to seize the arsenals, arms and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown.

There is most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement.

The reason of Mr. Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was the fear of his being defeated as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, and it was only by his presence in the State that his election as a delegate was secured.

The numerical strength of the Knights of the American Order is over half a million.

One hundred and fifty thousand of this number are armed and organized.

The order in New-York is called the "McClellan Minute Men," numbering over two hundred thousand men.

The Grand Commander in Missouri is Charles L. Hunt, a nephew of James H. Lucas, and for many years the Belgian Consul.

The Deputy Grand Commander in this city is Charles E. Dunn.

An officer in St. Louis has a long list of the names of the members of the Order, together with all information concerning the whole scheme.

The whole affair has been thoroughly brought to light, and the proof of it is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will be given to the public at the proper time.

The "Order of American Knights."

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 28.

The statements contained in the dispatch of this morning, concerning the existence and purposes of the "Order of American Knights," are based upon very voluminous testimony, taken during several months past by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri.

Large Arrival of Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 28.

One thousand and twenty-five rebel prisoners, including sixty-four commissioned officers, arrived at Nashville this morning. They were captured near Atlanta, in the battles from the 19th to the 22d instant, and comprise troops from nearly all the Southern States. Among the officers are a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major. The balance are subordinate officers.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 28.

Parties of rebel cavalry are crossing the Cumberland and making their way into Kentucky. Yesterday 125 crossed a few miles above here, under Col. Johnson. Another smaller party crossed below here. They were all armed and mounted, and had regular officers.

Welland Canal Navigation Suspended.

THOROLD, C. W., Thursday, July 28.

About 2 o'clock this morning, a propeller, bound up the Welland Canal, carried away four gates of Lock No. 21. The water drove her against Lock No. 20, breaking one of its gates. The steamer *Moffatt*, leaving Lock No. 22 at the time, broke her back in the mitre. It will take at least three days to repair the damages.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 28—10 A. M.

Weather fine and clear. Wind West. Thermometer [illegible]

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Rebel Accounts of Sherman's Progress.

Reports, Rumors, Fears and Speculations.

From files of the Atlanta *Appeal*, extending to July 20, we have the following rebel accounts of movements up to that date:

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Appeal.

In Front of Atlanta,
Saturday Evening, July 16, 1864.

To-day has been the dullest of the campaign, scarcely a shot being fired.

A highly intelligent officer with whom I conversed to-day, gives it as his opinion that Sherman will not be able to make another movement, especially away from the railroad, until he has accumulated more supplies, which will require at least ten days yet; and when he crosses the river, he will be met in an open field fight, and the contest for the Gate City be decided.

A large force of the enemy's cavalry, accompanied by two batteries of artillery, the whole being estimated at 6,000, started down the north side of the river last night, for the purpose of making a raid upon the Atlanta and West Point Railroad—West Point being, as it is supposed, their point of destination. Prompt measures have been taken to meet them, and the result is anxiously looked for. I hazard nothing in saying that they will yet regret their having raid-lated so far from the main body.

Peach-Tree Ridge, July 16.

This is one of the fronts—the infantry front—while the cavalry front is still further in advance. Neither has been troubled by any movements of significance for some time. Affairs here are as dull and monotonous as the siege of Charleston, and will remain so until one party or the other becomes disposed to assume the offensive.

The Yankee pickets called to ours across the river yesterday that they had captured Gen. Forrest in North Mississippi.

The practice of exchanging papers and trafficking with them has been abolished. Our men became so familiar with them at one time as to suspend hostilities and unite in a grand bathing jollification. It is thought that Yankee engineers were in the crowd to take observations and learn the localities of fords. On one of these occasions a working party was brought down by the enemy and put to work building fortifications. Our men were withdrawn, and this game speedily ended by a few shells from our batteries.

On the Left, July 17.

The enemy seems to be on the move. He has taken all his infantry from our front and marched them up the river, and his right wing rested last night at Ruff's Station. What this portends we cannot determine with certainty, but the impression prevails that he intends to cross his whole force at or near Roswell. He will probably then move out on the Georgia and Macon and Western Railroads, unless confronted by Gen. Johnston, and endeavor to destroy those works. No uneasiness need be felt in Atlanta, however, for Gen. Johnston is, to use an almost threadbare expression, "master of the situation."

A few days will determine what Sherman is up to, and it may bring on a battle. *Nous verrons.*

In Front of Atlanta,
Tuesday Evening, July 19.

The fight on Nance's Creek yesterday, between Williams' brigade and Hooker's entire corps, turns out to have been of more importance than was at first supposed. Finding that they were advancing in heavy force, old "Cerro Gordo" determined to impede their advance as much as possible, until the Commander-in-Chief could be notified and make preparations to meet them.

Dismounting his men, and concealing them in the dense undergrowth, he brought up two pieces of artillery, and hastily constructed a masked battery upon the opposite side of the road from the direction in which they were advancing; the woods opposite their position having been burned recently, afforded them a fine view in their front. They had been in position but a short time, when the enemy's skirmishers were discovered, who pressed forward, closely followed by the main body, marching in column. Their skirmishers were allowed to approach within twenty paces, when the signal was given, and a murderous fire was poured into them at point-blank range; the artillery opening at the same time with shell and cannister upon the head of the column. The enemy broke and fled in wild confusion, but were again reformed, and advanced in line of battle. Gen. Williams then withdrew about one mile and formed another ambuscade, into which the enemy fell again; but, after wavering some time, finally advanced again, and tried to flank him upon the right. The First Kentucky, then in reserve, was ordered to charge them, in order to bring off the artillery and horses, which was done in gallant style. Led by the gallant and intrepid McCawley, they closed upon the foe, and a hand-to-hand rencounter took place, which has not been equaled during the war—our men using the butts of their guns and pistols, and the enemy their bayonets. Owing to the density of the thicket, many of the officers were in advance of the line, and Lieut.-Col. Griffin, commanding the regiment, came suddenly upon the enemy, and, boldly advancing, demanded their surrender, telling them he had a regiment with him; to which they replied they had an army corps, and called upon him to surrender, to which he, together with his adjutant and five of his Captains were very reluctantly compelled to do; but their captors had scarcely begun to rejoice over them, before the gallant First was upon them, and driving them back in wild disorder, and yelling like so many incarnate devils, they recaptured all of them; also, the body of the gallant McCawley, and thereby saving the horses and artillery.

Five times during the day were they ambuscaded, and Gen. Williams estimates their loss at 500 killed and wounded, and 22 prisoners. Our loss was 21, including Capt. McCawley, who, Gen. Williams says, was the best staff officer he ever saw in any army.

The following corps of the enemy are known to have crossed the river, and on day before yesterday were located between Peach-tree Creek and the river, in the following order and strongly fortified, the right resting on Roswell and the left at the mouth of Peach-tree Creek: Palmer's, Dodge's, Logan's, Howard's, Schofield's and Hooker's, Blair's corps being stationed at Vining's Station and Marietta, guarding those points.

McPherson's headquarters were at Roswell, and Sherman's and Thomas' opposite Soap's Ferry and Shaker's Ford.

But, of course, their positions, some of them at least, have been changed since then, as Hooker had advanced from his position when he encountered Williams.

Girard's division of cavalry encamped about four miles from Decatur last night, and returned to the railroad this morning, where they awaited the arrival of Logan's corps, and then advanced upon that place, which was defended by our cavalry, who were compelled to fall back in the direction of Atlanta.

The enemy shelled the place furiously, and it is reported that a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire; but this lacks confirmation.

Dodge's corps is also moving in that direction, from which it would seem that Sherman is determined to push us to the wall, and I seriously hope it may be so.

The enemy's right now rests on Peach tree Creek, near Durant's mill, and running southwardly rests upon the Rockbridge road, at a point about two miles below Decatur.

All are in high glee at the prospect of an immediate battle, and I think from appearances their wishes will be gratified within the next thirty-six hours.

The gallant Cheatham was put in command of Hood's corps last night, and will lead it in the approaching battle; and if they follow where he leads, which I do not question, you may look for glorious results.

Peach-Tree Creek, Tuesday, July 19.

The enemy advanced cautiously but steadily yesterday. Our cavalry dismounted and contested the ground obstinately. Williams' and Kelly's brigades were well handled, and displayed great coolness, but steady lines of infantry forced them finally to retire across the bridge over Peach-tree Creek, but not until they had inflicted severe punishment upon the foe, with small loss to themselves. The loss of the enemy is thought to be about 100. Our men fired from redoubts and ambuscades: hence they were not so exposed as the enemy.

Fifteen or twenty of the First Kentucky Cavalry, including the Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant and other officers, were captured by the enemy, but our men rallied to the point, recaptured the prisoners, and took fifteen Yankees.

This morning the enemy opened a brisk shelling upon us from the opposite bank of the creek. They appear to be feeling for our position, and endeavoring to elicit the fire of our batteries, but have not so far succeeded.

The sharpshooters are playing a lively hand this morning.

We consider the campaign resumed again in earnest. The short respite we have enjoyed has produced an admirable effect. The army is fully rested, and will go into the coming conflict with renewed strength and determination.

The tactics of our present Commanding-General, whether offensive or defensive, will soon be developed, and his antecedents are such as to justify the highest expectations of the army. We ardently trust that the most gratifying results may follow this important change. Our army is in a splendid state of discipline. Every man is a hero and veteran. All await with confidence the hour when we are to be led to battle, believing that victory, glorious and complete, though bloody, will follow.

The fate of Atlanta, though wrapped in inscrutable uncertainty, will soon be decided. The soldiers will do their duty.

In Front of Atlanta,
Wednesday Morning, July 20.

Last evening the enemy attempted to advance their line of skirmishers according to their old custom, in order to advance their works in front of Reynolds' brigade of Stevenson's division; but old "Gauley" was wide awake, and they were promptly met and driven back in disorder, leaving one hundred and twenty-five prisoners, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, in our hands, who are now registered and ready to join the hosts that have gone before them, to Andersonville.

The affair was well conducted, and is highly spoken of; it also shows that notwithstanding the deep gloom that has overspread the army for the past few days, the fighting qualities of the men have not been impaired in the least.

During a heavy skirmish in front of Walker's division about the same time, Lieut.-Col. Hale and twenty-five men of the Second Tennessee were captured, having advanced beyond the supporting column deployed as skirmishers, a body of the enemy was thrown forward, who cut them off.

Slight skirmishing has been going on this morning in front of Cheatham's corps, along Peach-tree Creek, and one of our batteries on the Williams' Mill road is shelling their skirmishers as I write.

I have been unable to learn anything definite from the movement on Decatur, or the extent of damage done. But I know that the movement is regarded as a feint, the main object being to get possession of the railroad bridge, and in my judgment the hard fighting will be upon the Peach-tree road, and not upon the right of our present line.

Surgeon S. A. Grimes, Thirty-second Ohio, and First Lieut. W. M. Parvine, Eighty-fourth Illinois, together with several privates, were brought in this morning. Dr. Grimes belongs to Blair's corps, (Seventeenth,) which he states has crossed over the river, and gone in the direction of Decatur. If this be true, there can be no force of any consequence upon the north side of the Chattahoochee.

The enemy knew yesterday of the change of Commanders, and the prisoners all say that they expect to have to fight now.

HOW IT LOOKS FROM ATLANTA.

The *Appeal* scatters through its editorial columns the following paragraphs:

"There are four Federal army corps south of the Chattahoochee, and a fifth and sixth, both small, on the north side of the river, and one, perhaps both of these, at the railway bridge. On yesterday the main body of Sherman's army was advancing toward the bridges across Peach-tree Creek, some six miles north of the city. It is not believed that they will give battle. Every development of the plans of the enemy indicates a purpose to continue the system of flank movements so long practiced. It is thought that an effort will be made to cut all the railroads covering Atlanta, and thus finally compel its evacuation. Our soldiers say they will retreat no further, and prefer a decisive battle. The army commanded by Hood is in excellent condition. He will soon infuse into it a share of his own indomitable pluck and resolute daring spirit. Whatever the necessity or cause for Johnston's removal, which the army and people regret, it is universally conceded, in and out of the army, that the selection of Hood, as Commander-in-Chief, was most fortunate.

Croakers, who three days ago were deploring the military strategy of Johnston, which lost us so much territory, are now lamenting the change, which substitutes Hood for our Fabius. Hood is too well known to be distrusted, and our whole army comprehends the necessity for the tenure of this city. Atlanta and its connections are worth a battle.

It is to be hoped that the Federals, hearing, as they must, of the change made in the leadership of our army, will at once precipitate upon our lines their ponderous columns. Let them this once lay aside the shovel and pick and meet us on the hills north of Atlanta, and we have no fears of the result. Within twenty-four hours Hood's army will catch a share of his fiery, resolute spirit, and this terrible contest will terminate, Georgia will be redeemed, and Tennessee and Kentucky will furnish the last, as they did the first, battle-fields of the war.

If Atlanta were surrendered without a struggle, a howl of dismal satisfaction and of fiendlike joy would shake the capital of the North. Lincoln would perpetrate another joke, and the grim-visaged Andrew Johnson insult again the down-trodden people of Tennessee. Let every Tennesseean reflect that the chains which bind his people will become heavier should he falter in the hour of battle. With victory crowning our arms, Tennessee is redeemed, deeper wrinkles will corrugate the dark, heavy brow of the tyrant satrap, and Lincoln's jests will become the saddest jeremiads. A State that we all love, which, for two years, manacled and down-trodden, has been robed in sackcloth and ashes, will rise up, and with a degree of gratitude which was never before felt and acknowledged by any people, will thank this army. You will listen to an outburst of gratitude more eloquent and heartfelt than that which ever fell from the lips of the lost and redeemed.

The greatest battle of the war will probably be fought in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta. Its result determines that of the pending Northern Presidential election. If we are victorious the Peace party will triumph: Lincoln's Administration is a failure, and peace and Southern independence are the immediate results. While we are not disposed to under-estimate the importance of holding Atlanta as a strategic position, yet the fate of the city itself is a question of minor import, when compared with other necessary national results. Every thing—life, liberty, property and the independence of the South; the security of our homes, wives, mothers and children, all depend upon the endurance and heroism of the men whose toils may now be terminated by a brilliant victory. Never before were such incentives to valor placed before an army, whose courage requires no stimulant, whose gallantry has never been questioned.

It is time perhaps that Stonewall Jacksonism had usurped the place of caution and strategy. There is a limit to prudence. When excessive, our enemies denominate it cowardice. This war must end and the final battle be fought. Why not here, and even now, as well as at a later period? When will our army be stronger? When can stronger inducements to valor be presented? Why not close the struggle here as well as at a point further south? Shall other districts be desolated? Shall our fields everywhere be laid waste, our homes pillaged and burned, our wives and daughters given up to the tender mercies of savage men who desecrate our altars, and would subject us to a bondage more insufferable than that imposed upon serfs and slaves? There was never a people nor an army, not driven to utter despair and consequent madness, which had placed palpably and tangibly before them such inducements to fight. God defends the right. His hand is the buckler and shield of the soldier who bravely maintains such a cause as ours. True to ourselves, to justice and right, and we must triumph.

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

VIEWS OF ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

All the correspondents lament Johnston's removal in the most lugubrious terms. One of them writes:

"You can hardly exaggerate the surprise caused by the announcement of the substitution of Hood for Johnston as Commander-in-Chief. Though we have retreated for the past two months, our confidence in the skill and heroism of Gen. Johnston was intact and unabated. We would have been content as soldiers to follow him to the very shores of the Gulf, and deemed the calamity an inevitable necessity. The morale of the army, even under these circumstances, would have been unimpaired. Each soldier would have preferred a battle to this constant retrogression. The dangers and toils of a single bloody day could not exceed in magnitude those incurred by interminable retreats. Gen. Johnston, in his order issued on yesterday, announcing his retirement, with justice and truth commends the unfaltering heroism of his troops—surely these qualities have been displayed under circumstances so favorable to their expectation that none need doubt their active execution when the test of a decisive battle is applied. All those qualities which Gen. Johnston commends in his address of yesterday, will cooperate in assuring a victory. With raw troops and an army less perfectly organized than this, with one unaccustomed to the vicissitudes of many consecutive campaigns, characterized by victories ever won on open fields, when numbers approximated equality, the change made in the very presence of the enemy would be deemed hazardous. But with troops like ours, who fought as heroically at Resaca as on the northern border of Kentucky, the mere change of Commanders, courage, skill and capacity being universally and alike ascribed to each, produces no impression save that created by the proximity or remoteness of a pitched battle.

No soldier has questioned the skill and courage of Gen. Johnston. When subordinate officers have said, as has often happened since the 7th of May last, that we should at once engage the enemy and here close the campaign, and have been ordered to resume the line of march to Atlanta, they have been content to believe that facts were known to Johnston inaccessible to themselves and with the utmost alacrity and spirit all orders have been executed. There has never been a day, however, the Army of Tennessee has not confidently expected a general engagement and certain victory before Atlanta becomes a garrisoned stronghold.

What were Johnston's purposes and plans, or why he and the President have differed—whether this difference originated on the battle-fields around Richmond or in the campaign in Mississippi—or whether the President has approved or condemned the recent strategy of our late chieftain, are questions that signify nothing at the moment to the veterans of this army. All they ask is that a skillful and fearless leader be assigned them, and they know how to discharge their duty well and fearlessly. Nothing less than an overwhelming, crushing disaster can destroy the *esprit* of the Army of Tennessee. The press of the country, and the misconceived causes and purposes of military movements, have in vain been employed to impair its efficiency. Its valor is intact; its discipline perfect, with confidence. The people need fear nothing. Whatever could have been achieved during the last month may be accomplished in the next ten days.

Do you know that among all subordinate Generals, Hood stood first in the estimation of the soldiery? His capacity was never questioned, either here or in Virginia. An accomplished Corp Commander long ago pronounced Hood an unequaled strategist. In Virginia he was esteemed second only to Stonewall Jackson, whose advantage, perhaps, consisted in his age and rank—Hood's youthfulness has badly retarded his advancement. Born in Kentucky, a citizen of Texas, he came to Virginia in the beginning of the war. Success has made him a Lieutenant-General. The removal of Johnston gives him the first official title known in our army. His military career has been as brilliant as his promotion has been rapid. Fortune, ever subordinate to skill and genius, and heroism, has rewarded him at every step. He has won by his distinguished services the distinguished honors which he wears so modestly and so well.

Soldiers deem his substitution for Johnston an index to the purposes of President Davis. They believe that the Army of Tennessee has ceased to retreat, and that victory must still reward the thoughtful skill and impetuous courage of the new General-in-Chief.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Atlanta Appeal, July 18.

From the brief order of Gen. J. E. Johnston, addressed to his troops, which we publish this evening, it will be seen that he has been relieved from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and that Gen. Hood has been appointed to succeed him. As to the motives or reasons that have influenced the President to make this change, which falls with startling effect upon the army and country, we are of course ignorant, and into which it would at this time be both imprudent and unprofitable to inquire.

It is enough for us to say that while Gen. Johnston retires with the unfeigned love and unbounded confidence both of the army and the people, Gen. Hood will assume command with none the less of their confidence and esteem. Like Gen. Johnston, in both the Armies of Virginia and Tennessee, he has approved himself a military chieftain of the first order of talent, and will not be slow to inspire all under his command with his own high spirit and patriotic enthusiasm.

The army no doubt will part with its old and much-loved chief with many regrets, but we feel assured it will not, on this account, give a less generous and willing support to its new Commander. He is eminently worthy of the high confidence his Government has placed in him, and let us hope that he will receive, as he justly merits, the warm and undivided support of those under his command.

In closing this brief and hasty article, we cannot permit the occasion to pass without tendering to Gen. Johnston our best wishes for his future welfare, in whatever field of duty he may be thrown.

From the Atlanta Appeal, July 20.

We have learned from competent authority, and may state to the public, a fact connected with the recent important official changes here, which does high honor to all the parties concerned. When the order of the President relieved Gen. Johnston and placing Gen. Hood in command of the army became known, the three Lieut.-Gens. Hardee, Hood and Stewart, united in sending a telegram to the President, representing the unpropitious effect that might be produced by a change of commanders at this critical moment, and respectfully urging a reconsideration of the order. The President declined to do so, and the Generals having given expression to their convictions, then accorded to the new commander their prompt support, that the army might be a unit before the enemy, and every true soldier will honor and follow their example.

RAIDS UPON THE RAILROAD.

REBEL REPORT OF ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

From the Mississippian, July 14.

The passenger train on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, which left here at the usual hour on Saturday morning, arrived at Blue Mountain last night, at 11 o'clock, where it was stopped by our military authorities, and ordered to return at 2 o'clock—it being reported that a force of Yankee cavalry, 1,200 strong, was at Ashville, St. Clair County, 35 miles above Talladega. It was thought that the Yankees had divided their force into three columns, with a view, it was supposed, of striking Talladega, the Coosa River bridge and Montevallo. We have a guard at the bridge, but not sufficient to hold it against such a force as is reported on the way there. Gen. Clinton, we are glad to learn, is in the enemy's rear and pursuing them. The train left this morning at the usual hour, but will probably not go further than Montevallo or the Coosa Bridge, twenty miles beyond there. We hope, however, to get further and more satisfactory information by this evening.

Later.—Since penning the above we are informed that Gen. Clinton captured a courier, on Tuesday, with a dispatch to the officer in command of Yankee cavalry at Decatur, Alabama, ordering him to move immediately, in two columns, and strike the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad at two points, destroying it and laying waste the country as they go. It was learned from the same captured dispatch that a force of the enemy had been ordered from Rome for the same purpose. We regard this intelligence as perfectly reliable.

From the Selma Dispatch, 16th.

Through the mail agent on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, we learn that the Yankee raiders reached Curry's Station, eight miles above Talladega, about thirty minutes after the train passed. When the train passed Talladega yesterday at 3 o'clock, the Yankees were reported to be within a few miles of the town. They have destroyed the furnace, and will doubtless destroy several more. It is reported that Gen. Clinton met them three times, but had to give way. No casualties reported, except Bat Smith seriously wounded. Clinton is said to have started for Blue Mountain to intercept the enemy again, but he changed his course, and made direct for Talladega. Major Walthall has a small force at the Coosa Bridge, but fears are entertained that the Yankees will be able to burn the bridge.

The above is all the news from that raid reliable. Another train will probably arrive before we go to press this afternoon, and bring us further intelligence.

P. S.—A train has just arrived at 1:30 o'clock A. M. Passengers bring news that the raiders entered Talladega about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and after burning the depot, started off in the direction of West Point. Gen. Clinton was fighting the enemy day before yesterday, but was compelled to fall back to Blue Mountain. Gen. Clinton's Chief-of-Staff was wounded, being shot through both legs, and another member of the Staff was killed.

Major Walthall, with a force of 500 men, is awaiting the approach of the enemy at Coosa Bridge. Gen. Pillow had been ordered up from Tuscaloosa.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

At the present writing, 9 o'clock P. M., the passenger train on the Macon and Western Railroad, due here at 4:30 P. M., has not arrived. The detention is caused by the bursting or "blowing up" of the *Sunshine*, an engine recently built at Macon, near Lovejoy's Station, yesterday morning. The engine was carrying out the freight when the explosion took place, and the engineer, James Huskeith, was instantly killed. Full particulars not yet received. It is thought that the wreck will be cleared out of the way to-day.

No trains came through yesterday from Montgomery, owing to the capture of Loachapoka and Opelika, Ala., by a raiding party of the enemy.

The evening passenger train on the Georgia Railroad returned to this city late yesterday evening, after having proceeded about two miles below Decatur, where they learned that a brigade of Yankee cavalry had cut the road about two miles this side of Stone Mountain, and had torn up about one mile and a half of the track. A smoke could be seen in that direction, believed to be caused by the burning of the cross ties. Whether the raiders will follow the track down toward Covington, destroying it, or return to their main body, is a matter of conjecture. Forces have been sent to intercept them.

From the Atlanta Appeal, 20th.

The wires between Macon and Augusta have been down since yesterday evening, and the interruption by the raiders to the line on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad render the reception of press reports problematical for the next twenty-four hours.

VIEWS OF NORTHERN POLITICS.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

In Line, Near Chattahoochee,
Thursday, July 7, 1864.

To-day is painfully monotonous—not a single shell flutters by to remind us of the presence of the enemy. The pickets only fire at long intervals, and were it not for our officers, they would frequently meet half way for the exchange of commodities.

Some little artillery firing occurred yesterday evening upon our left. Late in the evening the enemy opened fire upon our centre-front from a Parrott battery, but without effect. Our batteries did not reply.

Pendleton's speech, published in yesterday's *Appeal*, has attracted much attention in the army. It is regarded as the clearest vindication of State Rights that has ever emanated from the North. Pendleton, Vallandigham, Cox, Kendall, &c., present an array of talent and respectability of formidable proportions, which in the strained state of affairs at the North, must prove very annoying and troublesome to the Lincoln negro worshipers in the coming Presidential campaign. I, for one, have never expected anything from the Northwestern Republic, Copperhead organization, or anything of the kind; yet if all the elements of opposition to the war administration were united, they might seriously impede the prosecution of the war. The array of journals that have ventured to speak out against the war party, includes some of the ablest papers of the North. The New-York *News*, the *Metropolitan*, the *World*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, and even the filthy but influential Louisville *Journal*, may be considered in the ranks of the anti-war party.

Whether all the elements of discord and disintegration prevailing in the Yankee body-politic, will be able to concentrate in a well-defined Copperhead party that can defeat Lincoln and Johnson, seems doubtful. Lincoln holds the reins of government in his hands—the purse and the sword. If Grant captures Richmond, or Sherman Atlanta, he is certain to be reëlected. If both these Generals fail, his defeat is not by any means certain. Admit, however, that he will be defeated, who would be elected, and what have we to gain, that the people of the South should take such lively interest in the Federal Presidential election? What Northern statesman has breathed an assurance that he would stop the war and recognize the South, if in his power? Even Vallandigham, the most radical, vindictive denunciator of the war, does not oppose its progress, but the principles upon which it is conducted.

The accession of a conservative Democrat, like McClellan, to the Presidency, who would conduct the war upon more humane principles, who would repeal the Emancipation Proclamation, and probably make overtures to the South to return to the Union, with a guarantee of all constitutional rights, would do infinitely more to paralyze the South and build up a reconstruction party in our midst—a most fatal calamity—than the combined efforts of the present party in power.

The idea entertained by many of our people, that we will ultimately receive assistance from the Vallandigham party, like the visions of the Northwestern Confederacy, and of European intervention, will only be realized in momentous realities, which will call forth every energy of our own, and drain our last resources before we can achieve our independence and set a proper estimate upon its blessings.

It may be that the measure of our trouble is not filled up yet. We have been too proud and self-reliant; we have depended too much upon our Generals, and not enough on Providence. The character of our enemies for depravity and perjury, and the correctness of our own principles and institutions, have emboldened us to believe that God would probably bless our cause, and that under "Stonewall" Jackson, Bragg, Lee and Johnston, commanding armies that could whip "five to one," it must triumph anyhow. That we will ultimately triumph, no one who has read the history of the past, or known the temper of our people, can doubt; but our forefathers fought seven years for their independence, and we are not better than they were. The people may all yet feel the iron tread of the invader, and all our territory, at one time or other, be overrun before we again taste the sweets and amenities of peace. To hasten a speedy, glorious peace, let all in the army and at home put forth every energy, and earnestly invoke the favor of an all-powerful Providence.

THE GOOD WORK BEGUN.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

We copy from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* the proceedings of a conference, from which it will be seen that the movement inaugurated in Ohio last Winter, to require a church to worship God, instead of the heathen Moloch of war or the demon of Abolitionism, is meeting with the most gratifying success. The political priests will be banished from the altars they desecrate. "A little leaven will leaven the whole lump."

OUR MICHIGAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Flourishing State of the Crops—Popular Response to the New Call for Men—The Union Candidate for Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Battle Creek, Mich., Monday, July 25, 1864.

Crops in this State, and particularly in this county and neighboring counties, are large. Corn never looked better, and wheat is very full and heavy.

Farmers are cheerful, being sure of a rich harvest. Wool is coming in in large quantities, and is of fine quality, prices ranging from ninety cents to one dollar. The wool clip is heavier than usual. Every branch of business in this locality is prosperous.

The people of this State are overjoyed at the President's call for 500,000 men, proving that they are ready to march under the "Stars and Stripes" for the conservation of liberty and government. We are glad the call was for that number, instead of 300,000, which numerical strength in our army will strike terror in the rebel ranks.

This grand enterprising Peninsular State has ever been faithful, patriotic, and has filled her last quota, and about six thousand on the present call. The heart of this State is determined to put down the hell-born rebellion by force of arms, ignoring any propositions for peace with rebels in arms; bound to have our glorious flag—now the symbol of freedom more than ever—forever wave "over the land of the free and the home of the brave." Michigan extends the hand of friendship and union to New-York, and claims her mutual and entire coöperation in grappling with and throttling this hydra of secession, until the Government of the United States shall spread its protecting arm over every State and Territory, from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Our State Convention has done wisely and well, suiting the people in nominating Hon. H. H. Crosa, of Genesee, for Governor, to succeed Mr. Blair. He is a staunch Union man, who became early identified here in business and politics. He was formerly of New-Bedford, Mass., and has qualities which fit him preëminently for the high office. Full of enterprise, of rare practical ability, he will devote himself with enthusiasm to the development of the resources and increase of the material wealth of the State. This is the prevailing opinion of all parties. The opposition pronounce him honest, competent and true, of indomitable energy, practical wisdom and a spotless character. Gentlemen of the Democratic school unite in saying that, "Barring his politics, he is just the man." If elected, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished, we doubt not he will prove a most efficient Chief Executive of the State. This State to-day appears to be thoroughly and entirely Republican in sentiment. She believes that if the Union fails to triumph in this trying ordeal, labor will be no longer its own master, no longer entitled to choose its own representative. Limited suffrage, restricted education, and all the "ideas directly antagonistical to American ideas," will become the ordinary and accepted principles dominating in our society, and controlling this country.

A word in relation to this thriving town. Battle Creek is a growing, enterprising place of several thousand inhabitants, having been laid out and incorporated some thirty years ago, deriving its name from the memorable battle which was fought about that time with a merciless tribe of Indians. It has a very beautiful, clear running stream through it, which affords a profitable privilege for tanners, wool factories and manufacturers of different kinds, and there is a large business done through the instrumentality of this water-course. This is the grand receiving market for wool and grain, and farmers' wagons crowd every street filled with produce and ready for a trade. We cannot say of this place, as is often said of some New-England towns, "dead as Chelsea," on the contrary it is "lively as a cricket." Very large shipments are now being made of wool, and the market here has an abundant supply remaining.

The world-wide personage, Sojourner Truth, is still residing here, and favors the people of this realm with very acceptable lectures on the philosophy of life, &c., occasionally. She sustains well the high encomium heaped upon her by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in her works. Of coarse exterior, tall and "gaunt," she has a real Africa expression and color, being, as they say, "black as the ace of spades." Another proof that this down-trodden race are apt and capable of cultivation, and too, without being a miscegen. BETA.

Condensation and Expansion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Does expansion, when the pressure and temperature correspond to it, ever produce condensation? No man of fair reading in physics will say so. Expansion, under ordinary circumstances, *produces ebullition.* Take water at any point between 70° and 212°, and let it exhaust into a vacuum, and it will boil. The common experiment for classes with the air-pump shows this. Again: Take a Florence flask, fill it two-thirds with water at 200°; pour cold water over it; and it bursts into ebullition; add more cold water, it still boils, and will do so till the water in the flask approaches 72° Fahrenheit. Why is this? Because the pressure is removed. But these will be called laboratory experiments, and the objectors say that every expansion condenses all the steam in a cylinder. If so, will the process go on, and the steam turn to ice in the cylinder? It should, by the rule of three.

I am for trials on the engine. What does Pambaur say, after hundreds of experiments? "He never saw any condensation in any cylinder." Few will dispute his authority. If this doctrine is true, (the one of chilling steam by expansion,) why does any cylinder head stand where expansion is used? These mistakes occur by applying rules for weight to volume.

Put a pound of steam in a cylinder at a pressure of 30 pounds per square inch, (actual,) the temperature will be 251° Fahrenheit. Expand it (other conditions corresponding) to double the volume, the weight is the same, but the temperature falls to 213°; here we have 37° to spare, either overheating the steam or heating the cylinder, ready to be given back to compensate for the heat turned *into work.* Though increased pressure effects this change *into work*, it is never known to deprive steam of heat as to condense it.

Any scientific periodical will give the formulas for heat. The papers of Rankin, Claussens, and many others are found in them, and their science is fully sustained by the ablest engineers since the time of Watt. What steamers make the best speed? Is it not those using expansion locomotive engines which almost universally have expansive action? If there was a loss in its use, could not every wood-cutter in a company's yard tell them so, and would they work engines at a loss? R. W.

Inhuman Cruelty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue, in this *well-governed* City, a dying horse has lain since yesterday morning; his leg broken, a large gash in his side, and otherwise injured. With proper care and treatment he might recover, but that might involve a small outlay of money; therefore his inhuman owner has turned him out to die. Several policemen have come to see him, but when questioned, reply: "I have already reported the case to headquarters, and can do nothing more." One, indeed, was humane enough to watch near him for several hours yesterday, vainly endeavoring to drive off the swarms of children who were amusing themselves by beating and picking the poor animal, pulling his broken leg, dragging him around with ropes, &c.

Why can nothing be done to put him out of his pain? *Because there is a law against it*, and we of New-York never break laws; of course, there is no law against blocking up our thoroughfares, (Cortlandt-street, for instance,) or our sidewalks would never be obstructed. Why was such a law ever made? Is it impossible to repeal laws? How are the ends of justice served by permitting a horse to linger in agony in a public-street, in full view of our doors, tortured by wicked boys, and exposed to the sun and flies? Why is there no law to punish the owner of the animal? Will some one answer these questions for the sake of HUMANITY?

New-York, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

How to Spend the Summer Vacation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To that large number of our citizens who are just now revolving the question how to turn their Summer vacation to the best account, let me recommend a trip up the coast of New-England in a sailing vessel.

This great watering place has the advantage of all others in, that it is cheaper, as well as healthier. Ten dollars will pay for a weeks' board, which a seafaring appetite will make better than that of Congress Hall, while the utter *abandon* of schooner-life takes off all pressure from nerves, muscles and brain; and the air, strained by the ocean of all its impurities and oxygenized to a stimulant, builds up health on new and firmer foundations.

Two weeks ago I stepped on board a staunch and tidy little schooner, bound to Bangor, Me., and at the precise moment when she cast off her line from Pier No. 6, myself cast off the heavier line of city toil. The succeeding six days are marked in my memory with a white stone. Weather resplendent, breeze fair but slack. But what matter, though for two days we sit

"As idly as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean,"

we have escaped the dust and heat of the city, overcoats being in requisition at noon. Instead of bulls and bears, we see from time to time sharks cutting the sea with their stiff fins, and whales ridging it with their huge backs. The sun sinks into the blue waves, leaving the western sky aglow, while the eastern is already bright in the sheen of the morn, and a curtain, half silver and half gold, is nightly dropped over the ocean drama.

A sail up the Penobscot, with its noble highland scenery, to the cheery, bustling town of Bangor, and a steam back to near its mouth, brings us to Bucksport, where we are welcomed to the Summer home of a well-known New-York merchant.

Opposite Bucksport, on a high bluff at a bend of the river, which it commands for six miles in either direction, stands Fort Knox, now nearly finished at a cost of upward of $1,000,000. Mounting 150 guns, and of the most solid construction, it is perhaps the strongest work in the country—the Vicksburgh of the East.

Bucksport has twice been held by the English, but those grim, black muzzles frowning over the granite walls, afford a pretty strong guarantee that no foreign flag will ever again fly over this beautiful town.

Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 27, 1864. B. F. M.

Taxes Imposed on Banks, &c.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

The following circular to Assessors and Collectors, concerning taxes imposed upon banks, insurance, railroad companies, &c., has been issued:

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 6, 1864.

The particular attention of the local officers of internal revenue is directed to sections 105, 110, 120, 121 and 122 of the act approved June 30, 1864, wherein sundry changes are made in the mode of assessment and collection of the taxes imposed upon the above-named corporations.

With respect to all taxes under the old law of the nature referred to hereafter, and due prior to July 1, 1864, your duties remain unchanged; and Collectors will be particularly careful not to receive them, as their receipt will involve errors, which must, in all cases, be corrected.

Under the new Internal Revenue Act, (approved June 30, 1864,) insurance companies will report gross receipts monthly to the Assessor, and pay the duty thereon to the Collector. The first return is for the month of July, 1864, and the blank form to be used for this purpose is numbered 64.

Banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, railroad, canal, canal navigation, slack-water, and turnpike companies, are to report all dividends *payable* on or after July 1, 1864, to the Assessor in duplicate, and are to transmit one of the said returns, with payment of the amount of tax, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington. (Form No. 65.)

Railroad, canal, canal navigation, slack-water, and turnpike companies, will report all interest on bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, to the Assessor in duplicate, and the tax will be paid, as above, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (Form No. 68.) All plank roads, and roads upon which tolls are taken, are deemed turnpikes, within the meaning of the act.

Banks issuing notes for circulation as currency, neglecting or omitting to make dividends as often as once in six months, will make return to the Assessor of the profits which have accrued during the six months preceding the first days of January and July in each year, and pay the duty thereon to the Collector of the district. The first return will be for the half year ending June 30, 1864. (Form No. 66.)

The return of duties imposed upon capital, deposits, and circulation of banking-houses, (except National Banks, which will make return and payment to the Treasurer of the United States,) is to be made monthly to the Assessor in duplicate, and the tax paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (Form No. 67.)

The Assessors are required to make careful examination of the returns to them, and to report at once to this office any misstatement or fraudulent evasion they may discover, either from such examination or from their knowledge of the business of the company otherwise obtained. They will, in all cases, require statements of whatever dividends were payable after June 30, 1864, without regard to the time when such dividends were declared. They will pursue the same course in regard to interest upon bonds payable after the same date.

In communicating with this office Assessors will observe the regulation requiring that but a single subject shall be treated in a single letter, and great care should be used in allowing claims for reduction of amount of tax due. The necessary blanks will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Dividends and Undivided Profits.

CIRCULAR BY COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

The following circular to banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and insurance companies, concerning dividends and undivided profits, has been issued by Commissioner Lewis:

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 1, 1864.

The Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, fixes the rate of taxation upon dividends and surplus gains at five (5) per centum. All dividends payable on or after July 1. 1864, no matter when declared, are subject to the duty of five (5) per centum; and a list or return is to be made and rendered to the assessor or assistant assessor in duplicate; and one of said lists or returns is to be transmitted, and the duty paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the company, within thirty (30) days after the time when said dividends become due or payable.

When any dividend is made which includes any part of the surplus fund which has been assessed and the duty paid thereon, the *amount of duty so paid* on that portion of the surplus or contingent fund may be deducted from the duty on such dividend.

The full amount of profit is subject to taxation without any regard to the manner in which it was acquired.

As soon as they can be prepared, the blank form for returns (No. 65) will be furnished to the Assessors, and by the Assessors to the company.

A complete return of all dividends not payable until on or after July 1, 1864, must be made to the Assessor. It is very desirable that the company should transmit the duplicate return and the payment to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the same time.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

The Tax Law and the Cigar Trade.

The following inquiry having been made of the Tax Commissioners, "If a manufacturer has a thousand cigars, costing $35 per thousand, and which he would sell for $40 but for the tax, with the tax added must he charge a purchaser $55 in order to make $5 profit, the tax being $15, or must he charge $65, the tax being $25?" Acting Commissioner Rollin has written the subjoined letter in reply:

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, July 23, 1864.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 18th, inclosing a printed copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of July 11, relative to the rates of tax on cigars, I have to say that the law provides no different mode of ascertaining the value of cigars, in order to fix the rate of tax thereon, from that which is applied to all other manufactured articles, goods, wares and merchandise. *The actual sales made* by the manufacturer or producer is the measure of value. Starting from this point, the letter to which you refer explains the mode by which this office arrived at a schedule of *sales values*, deduced from the rates of values as given in the law.

This schedule may not be perfect. It gives the most favorable construction of the law to the manufacturers, while it establishes a uniform rule easily applied. The manufacturer returns his cigars in accordance with his sales.

The price at which he has sold them determines the tax which he must pay on them. For every 1,000 of cigars he has sold for $13 or less he must pay to the Collector $2 tax; for 1,000 he has sold for more than $13, but not more than $30, he must pay $8; over $30 and not over $55. $15; over $55 and not over $85, $25; and over $85 he must pay $40 on every 1,000. I trust that this explanation will be understood by the manufacturers of cigars, and will prove to be as satisfactory to them as it is deemed to be liberal.

Yours, respectfully, E. A. ROLLIN.

Edward Burke, Esq., No. 173 Chatham-street, Acting Commissioner, New-York City.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Rebels Destroying Railroad Track—Fight Near Searcy—Firing Into Steamers—Suffering Among Refugees.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

On the 12th instant the rebels tore up the track of the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, causing an engine to run off the track, killing the fireman, and wounding several others.

On the 15th a detachment of the Tenth Illinois, about 250 strong, encamped near Searcy, was surrounded and attacked by about 1,500 of Shelby's command. A portion of the detachment, after a desperate fight, succeeded in cutting their way out. The balance, numbering 150, were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Searcy is a small place about sixteen miles north of Boonville Station. Shelby is thought to be in that vicinity, and a large cavalry force has been sent after him. Scouts report Shelby to have seven pieces of artillery.

On the 16th, a train from Little Rock, when in the vicinity of Boonville, was fired into by guerrillas. One of the guards was wounded. Upward of one hundred shots struck the engine. On the 17th the track was again torn up, but being perceived in time, the train backed into the bluff without sustaining any damage.

The weather at Duvall's Bluff is extremely hot—the thermometer being over 100 degrees in the shade. The water is very bad, and no ice is to be had. The health of the troops is very poor. There is an average of deaths of from ten to twelve per day.

Reports from Pine Bluff state that Fagin had crossed the Arkansas River a short distance below that place. Col. Clay, with his command, started out to meet him, but finding the rebels in too great force, returned to Pine Bluff. On the up trip of the fleet, the ferry-boat *America* and the steamer *St. Cloud* were fired into by guerrillas about six miles above St. Charles. No one hurt.

Great suffering exists among the refugees in and around Duvall's Bluff. A great number are at the place. Sickness prevails among them to a great extent, and numbers are dying daily. The *Dickey* brought around over one hundred and sixty. A number died before leaving the Bluffs, and several died during the trip.

On the 10th inst., at Fort Smith, the Arkansas River had risen one foot. The river is very low, with only four feet of water on the bar at Fort Smith. White River, also, is very low, with but four and one-half feet on the bars. It is only navigable for the smaller class of steamboats. The fleet experienced great difficulty in getting out.

The reports that the rebels have batteries planted at different points on White River are false. No rebels or guerrillas were to be seen on the way down.

We passed the steamer *Kenton* on the 10th. She reported that she was fired into that morning.

A large number of troops leave here to-day for Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock. We met a fleet of nine boats yesterday in White River, loaded with troops for Steele's army.

The Loss of the Steamer B. M. Runnyon.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN, D. C. ADAMS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

On Board the Steamer James White,
Friday, July 22, 1864.

The steamer *B. M. Runnyon* struck a snag near Griffin's Landing, fifteen miles below Greenville, at ten o'clock on the night of July 21, and sunk to her hurricane deck in less than ten minutes. There were on board at the time, from the best information I can gain, having lost my passenger register, sixty-seven cabin, and twenty-three deck passengers, four hundred and thirty-seven officers and privates of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, one hundred and eleven mules, sixty-one horses, twenty-eight wagons and three ambulances, and all the camp and garrison equipage of the regiment, and about fifty furloughed soldiers of other regiments.

I believe all the cabin passengers were saved except a young man by the name of Chapman, and a little boy named Wm. Payne. Among the deck passengers there were five men, three women and four children lost.

Officers of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry inform me they have sixty-seven men missing at roll-call upon the steamer *Dana*, to which boat they were transferred. They believe that they have twenty-four of that number on the steamer *Adams*, of the Marine Brigade, which received part of the passengers from the gunboat.

The greater loss is among the colored servants of the regiment, who were occupying the engine-room. We have on board the steamer *James White* at this time forty-five of our cabin passengers; eight were upon the gunboat *Prairie Bird*, eleven upon the Marine Brigade boat *Dana*, including eight officers of the Tenth Missouri cavalry, being all the persons I have seen comprising part of our late passenger-list.

Very few of the mules or horses escaped, as there was not time to cut them loose. The gunboat *Prairie Bird* was below on her way up, and hearing our signal, she hastened with commendable speed to our relief, after dropping her small boats to those who were in the water. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Burns and all the officers of the *Prairie Bird*, who did all within their power to save life and property, and had it not been for the very efficient aid rendered by them, the loss of life would have been terrible.

The officers and crew of my boat were all saved, except five negroes of the deck crew, who are missing, and some of whom may be on some of the marine boats. The crew lost almost their entire baggage. The boat's money and part of her books were saved. All her papers were lost. I am of the opinion that the loss of life, from the best information I can gain, will not exceed fifty persons, although the passengers do not agree with me, and believe the loss to have been much larger.

Had all the soldiers remained by the wreck, I believe nearly all might have been saved, as the skylight roof and texas were entirely out of the water, and at no time while the passengers were on the boat were there more than two feet of water upon other portions of the roof. The snag struck the *Runnyon* on her larboard side, just forward of the forward hatch, passing entirely through her hull and near to the deck. The boat remained fastened to the snag, so that it was impossible to get her to shore or to the bar.

Attempts were made to back her off the snag without success, and perhaps it was best, as it prevented her from sinking deeper into the water, and as soon as we had left the wreck, it swung round and floated down the river a short distance, when the cabin parted from the hull and continued to float until it landed upon the bar.

The steamer *James White*, which came up just at that time, received the passengers and crew, who remained upon the gunboat *Prairie Bird*. The latter boat had remained by the wreck to render such assistance as she could.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to land the wreck before the arrival of the steamer *James White*.

D. C. ADAMS,
Master of steamer *B. M. Runnyon*.

The passengers who were on the *Runnyon* seem to think that Capt. Adams estimates the loss of life too small, and some place it as high as 100. The Captain is, probably, nearest correct.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 28, 1864.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	105¾	300	Erie Railway.....	112¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106	200	do.........b10	112¾
7,000	do............	106⅛	100	do.........b15	112¾
105,000	do............	106¼	850	do.............	112⅝
8,000	do............	106⅜	200	do.............	112½
25,000	do............	106½	50	Erie Pref.........	110½
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	107½	250	Hud. Riv. R......	131⅝
200,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.	109	200	do..........b3	131¾
12,000	do............	108⅞	100	do..........b3	131⅞
8,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl....	107	5	Nor. & Wor. R....	112
2,000	do.Feb&Aug	108⅞	50	do.............	111⅛
20,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	95⅝	200	Reading R........	137¼
76,000	do............	95½	4000	do.............	137
10,000	do............	95¾	200	do.............	136⅝
40,000	do..........b3	95⅝	600	do.............	136¾
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62.	95	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	138⅜
3,000	North C. St. 6s..	60	100	do.........b10	138¼
2,000	Ill. War Loan..	97	200	M. S. & N. I. R...	90
2,000	Cal. State 7s....	161	200	do.............	90¼
50,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52	1200	do.............	90½
10,000	do..........b5	52½	250	do.............	91
40,000	do............	52¼	500	do.............	91¼
10,000	do............	52⅜	12	Panama R.........	300
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	120	200	Ill. Cen. Full S....	131
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	117	1200	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	130
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	116½	500	do.............	129¾
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85	300	do.........b15	130
10,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	113	100	do.........b10	130
10,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	113	2000	Clev. & Pitts. R..	113¼
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99	100	do.........b10	113⅜
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	100	do..........b5	113⅝
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62	80	do.............	112½
3,000	do............	61½	100	Cle., Col. & Cin R,	170
2,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	106½	200	Chi. & N. W......	54¼
6,500	Amer. Gold.....	249	500	do.............	54⅜
2,000	do............	248½	300	do.............	54⅞
10,000	do.........s60	244	1000	do.............	55
150	Bank of Comr'ce.	106	100	do.........b30	55¼
100	Canton Co........	35½	200	do.........b10	55
200	do............	36	100	do.........b30	55⅛
100	do............	36½	100	do.........b30	55⅜
100	do............	36¼	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90
100	do.........b30	36⅝	800	do.............	89
200	Del. & H. C. Co....	210	100	do.............	88¾
100	Cen. Coal Co......	63	200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	144
100	do..........b5	64	100	do.........b30	145
100	do.........b30	65	1000	do.............	142
300	Cum. Coal Pref...	61½	400	do.............	141½
100	do..........b4	62	800	Chic. & R. I. R...	113⅜
500	do............	62	450	do.............	113⅝
250	Quick. Min. Co....	77	100	do.............	113⅞
100	do............	76½	100	do.........b30	114⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co......	46	350	do.........b30	114⅜
100	do............	47	100	do.........b30	114¼
500	do............	48	210	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	130
100	do..........b3	48	100	Mil. & P. Du C. s30	69¼
			250	do.............	[illegible]

200	L. & Sus. Coal....	18	400	P., F. W. & C.....	114
400	N. Y. Central....	134⅜	200	do.........	114¼
135	do.......b3	135	100	do.......b20	115
200	Chi. & Alt. R......	95	300	do.........	114⅜
50	Chi. & Alt. Pref...	97	36	do.........	113¾
100	do.........	96½	100	Alt. & Terre H....	65
100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	40			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81.C.	106⅜	100	M. S. & N. I......	91¼
20,000	do	106½	500	do.........	91⅜
100,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.	108⅜	200	do.......b10	92
10,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	108¾	300	Ill. C.R. Scrip	129⅜
3,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	95¼	100	do.........	129¼
10,000	do.........	95½	700	do.........	129½
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	52⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R...	144
600	Canton Co.........	36⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	113¼
100	Cumb. Coal Pref..	64	100	do.......b5	113¾
300	do.........	65½	200	do.......b10	113¼
44	N. Y. Cen. R......	135	900	do.........	113
500	Erie Railway.....	112½	300	Chi. & N. W......	55
100	do.........	112⅝	200	do.........	54¾
200	Erie R. Pref......	110½	100	do.......b30	55½
100	Hud. River R.....	131⅜	400	Chi.& N.W.Pr. b10	89
600	Reading R........	136½	300	Chic. & R. I. R...	113¼
200	do.........	136⅝	100	Ch., B. & Quin....	130
100	Mich. Cen. R......	139	100	P., F. W. & C.....	114
200	do.........	139¼	100	do.........	114¼
100	Mil. & Pr.duC b10	69	400	do.........	114⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer....	52	150	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	129¾
10,000	do.........	52¼	200	do.........	129⅝
20,000	do.......b3	52⅜	100	do.......b3	129⅝
10,000	do.......b3	52⅝	200	do.......b3	129⅝
200	Erie Railway...b5	112½	300	do.........	129¼
600	do.........	112⅝	700	Cleve. & Pitts.....	113
700	do.......b5	112¾	400	do.......s3	113
600	do.......b3	112⅝	200	do.......b3	113
300	do.........	112⅝	100	do.......s3	112⅞
300	do.......s3	112⅝	500	Cle. & Tol. R...s3	143
600	do.......b3	112¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R ...	113
300	Hud. Riv. R......	131⅝	200	do.........	113¼
100	do.......b5	131¾	200	do.......b10	113⅜
1000	Reading R........	136½	100	Chic. & N. W....c	54
400	do.......s3	136⅜	200	do.......b3	54¾
500	do.......c	136⅜	100	do.........	54⅜
200	do.......b3	136⅝	250	Chi. & N.W.Pref..	88⅜
100	do.......c	136½	100	P.,Ft.W.& C	114¼
100	M. S. & N. I......	90¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R......	97
100	do.......c	90¾	100	do.........	98
100	do.........	91	450	Cum. Coal Co.....	62
100	do.......b5	91¼	200	do.........	61¾
100	do.......s3	91	100	do.......c	61¾
300	do.........	91½	100	Quick. M. Co.....	76¼
200	do.......c	91½	100	Cen. Coal	64¼
300	do.........	91¼	100	Mariposa M. Co...	48¾
100	do.......b5	91⅞	700	do.........	49
500	Canada Cop. Co...	3⅜	200	do.......s3	49
300	do.........	3¾	100	do.......c	49
300	do.........	4	200	Canton Co........	36¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R....	144¼
500	do.......b3	112⅜	300	do.........	144⅜
100	do.......s3	112¾	500	do.........	145
1000	do.........	112½	200	do.........	145⅜
500	do.......s3	112½	100	Chi. & R. Isl......	113⅜
500	Reading R........	136⅜	200	Chic.&N.W.R.....	55
300	M. S. & N. I. R...	91⅜	300	do.........	55½
600	do.......s3	91⅜	100	do	55⅜
700	do.......b3	91⅜	100	do.......s3	55⅝
400	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	129¼	100	Chi.&N.W.Pref....	89
400	do.........	129⅜	300	Cumb. Coal Co....	64
200	do.......s3	129⅜	400	do.......b3	64¼
300	Clev. & Pitts.....	112⅞	100	do.........	64½
600	do.......b3	113	200	Wyom.V.Coal.b30	54
200	do.......s3	112⅞	400	Mariposa M. Co...	49¼
400	do.........	113	100	do.......b10	49½
100	do.......s5	112⅞	100	do.......s3	49¼
100	Quick. M. Co.....	76⅜	100	do.........	49⅜
100	do.......s3	76¼	900	Can Cop. Co......	4

THURSDAY, July 28—P. M.

The subscriptions to the new Popular Loan, 7-30 ℘ cents, will now go on steadily, as well through the country as in the great commercial cities. There are nearly five hundred National Bank agencies through the loyal States for the distribution of this Loan, every one of which must feel an immediate interest in its success. There is an equal number of local Bank corporations, under the State system, many of whom will employ a portion of their deposits in the new Treasury Notes. The success of the negotiation is therefore doubly assured; first, because the terms are admirably adapted to enlist the employment of Money; and secondly, the agencies for its distribution have been widely multiplied since the previous Popular Loans. The new Secretary has unquestionably made reputation, and enlisted a large measure of public favor and sympathy by his adjustment of the plan of the Loan and his explanations and appeal to the country in its support.

The cheerful tone of the Money and Stock Markets, noticed yesterday and the day before, was again quite manifest to-day. The good feeling is rapidly enlarging the volume of business on the Stock Exchange, beside improving prices. The increase of speculation has added somewhat to the demand for Money at call, and the prevailing rate is 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, at which the supply from lenders is quite ample.

The prices of Gold are again 3@4 ℘ cent. lower, making about 10 ℘ cent. fall since Monday. The weakness noticed in the Gold Room yesterday caused quite an eagerness to sell the market down this forenoon, and the price at one moment touched 246 ℘ cent., as against 254½ yesterday afternoon. But these sales were followed by a reaction, and the price at 4 o'clock stood about 250@250½ ℘ cent. The demand to pay Customs is about equal to the daily disbursements from the Treasury Office on July Gold Interest, while there is scarcely any demand for export.

The business in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States is on the increase, and the available supplies on the Street being at reduced prices, keep very firm, notwithstanding the decline in Gold and Exchange. Indeed, this decline rather tends to enhance confidence in the rise of these Stocks. Some heavy purchases were made to-day of the 6 ℘ Cents of 1881, at 106½@106½ ℘ cent., and over $300,000 of the 5.20s sold at the Stock Board at 109@108½ ℘ cent. Much heavier operations are understood to be made on the Street, and most generally at an advance on the Board figures.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the general market, after an active day's business in the Railways and the Government Stocks—a steady feeling at the close:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	106¾	106¼	Mich. Central...	138⅛	139¾
U. S. 5-20's.......	109	108⅜	Mich.Southern...	88⅝	91⅜
N. Y. Central...	134¼	134¼	Illinois Cen.....	128⅞	129⅝
Erie	111¼	111½	Pittsburgh......	112	112⅞
Erie Preferred..	109	110	Fort Wayne......	114	114
Hudson...........	130¾	131¼	Rock Island....	112⅝	113¼
Canton...........	34¾	36⅜	Reading...........	135¾	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	95⅜	Quicksilver......	76⅜	76⅜
Toledo...........	145¼	145¼	Cum'land Coal..	60⅜	64⅜
Northwest.......	53⅜	54⅜	Mariposa.........	46	49
Ohio & M. Certfs	51¾	52⅜	N. West Pref....	88½	89

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan at the Treasury Office to-day are $553,000, and at the National Banks, from $300,000 to $400,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	122	Mich. S. seconds.......	104
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	120½	Ill. Cen. '75............	133
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64......	130	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	134	Chi. &N.W.Int.........	102
Erie 3ds, '83............	129	Chi. & N. W. 1sts......	105
Erie 4ths, '80...........	122	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.......	105
Erie 5ths, '88...........	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext........	105½
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77..	117	Tol. & Wab. 2d.........	85
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.......	118	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.........	113
Harlem 2ds '64.........	102	Chi & R. I. 1sts.........	113
Harlem 3ds, '68........	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	116
Mich. C. '69 & '72......	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	129
Mich. C new 1sts......	136	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds.....	105
Chi. B. & Quincy......	128	Miss. & Mo. L. G.......	61

We regret to know that Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, on his return to this City, declined the commission of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, which, unsolicited, had been tendered to him by the President of the United States. Mr. TAYLOR's reasons we understand to have reference exclusively to his private trusts and engagements, growing out of a large and extended business. These reasons we are bound, of course, to accept as satisfactory to Mr. TAYLOR's own sense of duty.

A special Washington dispatch to one of the morning papers assumes as probable "that the new 7.30 ℘ cents will be paid out, in part, directly to the public creditors." We have the official assurance by telegraph to-day that nothing of the kind has been contemplated, much less authorized, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Seventh Ward Bank, in closing up its business, gives to the stockholders 100 cents on the dollar in currency, and 40 cents on the dollar in gold.

The following is the schedule of National Banks organized at the close of last month:

Maine............	$1,825,000	Kansas..............	$100,000
New-Hampshire...	1,000,000	Tennessee..........	350,000
Vermont...........	1,210,000	Kentucky...........	200,000
Massachusetts	10,361,000	Missouri............	1,709,000
Rhode Island......	500,000	Nebraska...........	50,0 0
Connecticut.......	4,140,000	West Virginia......	150,000
New-Jersey.......	1,870,000	Delaware...........	100,000
Columbia	500,000	New-York...........	20,345,800
Maryland..........	1,560,000	Pennsylvania......	9,245,919
Virginia...........	100,000	Indiana..............	3,390,500
Louisiana.........	500,000	Ohio..................	8,570,800
Michigan..........	1,862,500	Illinois...............	2,961
Wisconsin.........	1,025,000		
Minnesota.........	250,000	Cap'l of 469 Bks..	$74,371,519
Iowa...............	995,000		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,580,658 80, including for Customs, $214,000; total payments, $2,414,569 28; 7-30 Notes, $553,300; total balance, $16,551,867 72.

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of six ℘ cent., payable August first.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,
is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan,* this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY,
CASH CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Will take subscriptions for the Hon. Mr. Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s.

☞NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No 650 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 28, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 5,500 bbls. Flour, 871 bbls. and 264 bags Corn Meal, 95,072 bushels Wheat, 25,236 bushels Corn, 20,628 bushels Oats, 1,519 pkgs. Provisions, and 871 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is quiet and unsettled to-day; Middlings, $1 60@$1 62 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, at a reduction of 25c.@40c. ℘ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 14,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 65@$10 25, chiefly at $9 75@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $9 90@$10 55 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.........	$9 00	@$9 50
Extra State........................	9 65	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 40	@12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping b'ds	9 90	@10 40
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.	10 45	@12 50
Extra Genesee..........................	10 30	@12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri........	10 75	@14 00

Southern Flour is quite heavy and much lower. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $10@$11 for poor to good, and $11@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and cheaper; sales 500 bbls. bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and unsettled. Corn Meal is in less request, closing $7 80@$7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Brandywine and Atlantic, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at a reduction of 5c.@8c. ℘ bushel, yet has been in very moderate request. Sales have been made since our last of 120,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 61@$2 63; Red Western at $2 53@$2 59; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 40@$2 43; Milwaukee Club at $2 27@$2 40; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales, since our last, 37,000 bushels, at $1 59@$1 61 for sound Mixed Western ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal, at $1 90@$1 95 ℘ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at $1 01@$1 03; Western at $1 02@$1 03½; State at $1 02@$1 03, cash, ℘ bushel. Barley is unchanged. 11,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $2 25 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand, at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ℘ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℘ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50½c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c., free, and 81c.@82c. in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at decidedly lower prices to-day. Sales since our last 3,500 bbls., at $38 50@$40 for New Mess, and $42 50 for August delivery; $35 for Old Mess; $35 for Prime Mess, and $34@$35 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 17½c.@19c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales of 240 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is heavy and cheaper to-day; sales since our last 2,500 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20½c., and for August delivery, 22c.@22½c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 36c.@$42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 33c.@41c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese has been in limited request at 17c.@24c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request at drooping prices; sales since our last, 346 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@21½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue heavy at 23½c.@29¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 ℔s., at 18½c.@19½c., for inferior to very choice ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., at $1 68@$1 72 ℘ gallon—indicating a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to day. For Liverpool the engagements include 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 76,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.@7d. in bulk and bags; 100 bxs. Bacon, at 25s.; 100 bales Hemp, at 22s. 6d.; and by steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese, at 50s. For London, by steamer, 200 bales Hops, at ½d.; 100 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 bxs. Cheese, at 50s. For Bristol—10 tons Tallow, at 22s. 6d. For Bordeaux—2,600 bxs. mdse. at 50 francs. For Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra Family at $10@$11. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels old at $2 45@$2 50; new, $2 55@$2 65. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 73. OATS declined to 80. COFFEE dull—a cargo of 3,000 bags Rio being stored. WHISKY dull, at $1 80.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100½; Reading Railroad, 68¼; Morris Canal, 97; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73½; Gold, 247; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the chamber of the board, in the City Hall, on Thursday next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

PETER MASTERSON,
Alderman Thirteenth District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
JAMES McMAHON,
Alderman Fourth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Sixth District.
PETER McKNIGHT,
Alderman Eighth District.

Present—John T Henry, President; Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson.

The minutes of July fourteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Henry Carse Fredseycker and others for a sewer in Fiftieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, three hundred feet east, to connect with sewer already built.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman McMahon—

Petition of Mrs. Lena Wyman relative to the loss of her husband on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished for the reception of the One Hundred and Third and Seventy-ninth Regiments, with resolution providing for payment.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, with resolution providing for payment.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of G. W. Roome for expenses incurred for the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, with resolution providing for payment.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of G. Teweck for rosettes furnished the committee on the reception of the Russian officers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resignation of Justin D. White as a Commissioner of Deeds and appointment of Edgar Williams in his place.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Edgar Williams be, and he is hereby appointed, a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in place of Justin D. White, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of the Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper asking for a donation.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of Edwin A. Stevens to remove the obstructions in front of the ferry landing so that he can run the ferry from the foot of Hoboken-street, in the City of New-York, across the North or Hudson River to Hoboken, in New-Jersey, and thence back again.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman Chipp—

Bill of John Crawford, for extra work on Engine houses numbers Twenty-nine and Thirty.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Tenth-Avenue be repaired forthwith under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Tenth-avenue from Twenty-second to Fifty-fifth-street be repaired forthwith under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eight avenues, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the well on Tenth-avenue, near Seventy-Fourth-street, be cleaned out and repaired, and a pump erected thereon, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, be flagged to their full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby authorized and directed to have the Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth streets, repaired forthwith. Also, to have Forty-fourth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues, repaired. Also, Forty-fourth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius Mahony for the sum of fifty dollars, said amount having been appropriated by a resolution making donation to blind persons, and having been drawn by another blind person, having the same name.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby given to Chester Alper to place a sign across the street in front of his premises, number four hundred and seventy-two Ninth-avenue, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Levi Apte to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirteen Washington-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John P. Acker to erect a shed on the bulkhead and pier between Watts and Hoboken streets, the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Baker & Babcock to lay an earthen drain-pipe from their premises, numbers one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-seven Hudson-street, to connect with sewer in Beach-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Butter, Jr., President of the Belt Railroad Company, to erect an awning in Second-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, for the accommodation of the passengers, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Harvy & Haviland to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number ten Fulton-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Edgar Sarah to erect a movable awning projecting from the front of the premises number five hundred and twenty Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That Fifth-street, from Bowery to the Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expenses to be paid by the property owners, and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board, by what authority, and under whose direction, an additional railroad has been lately laid in Fourth-avenue, from Twenty-sixth-street to Thirty-second-street, and a double track in Thirty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-four and three hundred and fifty-six West Forty-third-street, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots in Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman McKnight—

Whereas, This board, at their meeting on May thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector and the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to transmit to this board a correct copy, monthly, of the pay-roll of each of their departments, said pay-roll to have the names of the employes in full, their residence and number of days each employe worked; and

Whereas, The several departments have neglected to conform to said resolution; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of this board be appointed to examine into the affairs of the above-named departments, and they be furthermore empowered to send for all persons and papers that they may deem necessary.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Patrick Conway, to erect a tent in the City Hall Park for the purpose of recruiting, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Harvey—

Resolved, That Twenty-sixth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-holders and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, July sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, July twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending July twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, relative to the necessity of some action being taken to abate nuisances in our midst.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Alderman Ryers presented the following resolution in connection therewith:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Three members from each board be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor and request his reasons for declining to convene the Board of Health in the present emergency.

Which was adopted.

The President subsequently appointed Aldremen Ryers, Jeremiah and Kelly such committee.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for extension of Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for the extension of Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first streets.

Which was ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to pay Sillcocks & Cooley for badges:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution authorizing and directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Sillcocks & Cooley for the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars, for badges furnished the members of the Common Council, and have withheld my approval for the following reasons:

First—Neither in the present resolution, nor in the one introduced in the Board of Councilmen on the eleventh of February last, constituting a joint Committee of your honorable body for the purpose of procuring a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council, was there any appropriation for the expenditure contemplated therein.

Section thirty-one of the Charter forbids any money to be drawn from the City Treasury without such appropriation.

Secondly—The Joint Committee have exceeded their power, conferred by the original resolution, which was to procure a suitable badge for the members; whereas, a badge costing sixty dollars is utterly unsuitable and improper, involving an extravagant expenditure at a time when the strictest economy should be observed, and being an official decoration at variance with all ideas of that simplicity which belongs to democratic institutions.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

REPORTS.

The Commissioner of Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to flag sidewalks in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman McMahon moved that when this Board adjourns it do so to meet the first Monday in September next, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—9.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the amount heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Thirtieth-street, from First to Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—9.

Negative—Alderman McKnight—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Fifteenth-street, one hundred feet west of Avenue A, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and widen the pier at the foot of Laight-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—10.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to suspend the present order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles W. Lyson to erect a paper stand on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourth-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Augustus Gethard to keep a show-case on the sidewalk in front of his premises on the southwest corner of Second-street and Avenue —, the same not to interfere with the travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That section eight of the ordinance to provide for a continuation of the assistance heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the army of the Union, approved February nine, and amended and approved May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended so as to grant relief to families residing in Brooklyn, when the party enlisting was accredited to New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with Belgian and trap-block pavement, the whole expense to be paid by the property-owners, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Beadleson & Rice to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and eighty-five to one hundred and ninety-three West Tenth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Luke Gilmartin to erect a tent in City Hall-square, for the purpose of recruiting, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement that East Thirty-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the remaining half by the City.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Jeremiah, Kelly—3.

Negative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson—7.

Alderman Ryers moved that the communication from the City Inspector relative to the convening of the Board of Health be published in the Herald, Times and all the Corporation papers.

Which was lost.

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—7.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Jeremiah—2.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution that the resolution heretofore adopted by the Common Council, directing the opening of Seventy-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street be opened from Fourth-avenue to the easterly side of Tenth-avenue, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the proper legal measures to effect the same.

In connection therewith, Alderman Masterson presented a remonstrance from E. F. Purdy and others.

Which was read.

The resolution was then lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson—6.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Jeremiah, Kelly—3.

Resignation of John Van Nice as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Joseph Armstrong be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Van Nice, resigned.

(By Board of Councilmen resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take legal measures to have Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, Chipp, McKnight Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson—8.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Which was subsequently received and laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Seventy-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—9.

Negative—Alderman McKnight—1.

Report of Committee on Streets concurring to pave Thirtieth-street, from First to Second-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—9.

Negative—Alderman McKnight—1.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The President here announced as the Special Committee, contemplated in the adoption of the resolution presented by Alderman McKnight, in relation to the examination of the pay rolls of the different Departments of the City Government—Aldermen McKnight, McMahon, McCool, Masterson and Long.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, July 28, 1864, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Gross, Opdyke and Brandon—3.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll-call, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday, August 1, 1864.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York.........	July 30..	New-York.....	Southampton
Edinburgh.........	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool
America............	July 30..	New-York.....	Southampton
Westminster.......	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Caledonia..........	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Europa..............	Aug. 3..	Boston.........	Liverpool
Marathon..........	Aug. 3..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Borussia...........	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Washing'n.	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Scotia...............	Aug. 10..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Bremen.............	Aug. 13..	New-York.....	Southampton
Virginia............	Aug. 13..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Africa..............	Aug. 17..	Boston.........	Liverpool
Washington........	Aug. 17..	New-York.....	Havre.
Olympus...........	Aug. 17..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Saxonia............	Aug. 20..	New-York.....	Southampton
Persia..............	Aug. 24..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Hansa...............	Aug. 27..	New-York.....	Southampton
Teutonia...........	Sept. 3..	New-York.....	Southampton
Lafayette..........	Sept. 14..	New-York.....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia............	July 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Manchester.	July 20..	Liverpool.....	New-York,
Africa..............	July 23..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
St. David..........	July 21..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
City of Cork.......	July 23..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Sidon...............	July 26..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of London....	July 27..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Persia..............	July 30..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Erin................	Aug. 2..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia................	Aug. 6..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
China..............	Aug. 13..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America...........	Aug. 17..	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.........	Aug. 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen............	Sept. 14..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.............	Sept. 28..	Southampton..	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Emily B. Souder...July 30..New-York....New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..................5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..................................5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..........................5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island...............................5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.................................4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad............................4 P. M.
North Mails...............................5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.......................5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at ....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ROBERT LAUGHTON, of North Shields, who left Liverpool June or July, 1860, he is requested to communicate with his brother, James Laughton. Come, or address to care of Messr. Robt. M Sloman & Edye, No. 19 South William-st., New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY COURSE.—Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Instruction by a Yale graduate. Two recitations daily in Latin and Greek. Thorough and constant drill upon points of Grammar, Writing, Latin and Greek. Twelve classes, affording special and personal instruction and suitable classification. Our students stand among the very highest in the first colleges. Refer to the faculty of Yale.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

MACHINERY,

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.
A horizontal engine, 16 inch cylinder by four feet stroke, in good order, with boilers, pipes, &c. Also, engines of other sizes. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE — FIFTEEN feet shears and swings thirty inches. Inquire at the coal office, No. 211 East 22d-st. SAM'L LEGGETT.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIAMOND RINGS,
of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
CLOSED ON SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
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PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, willing, and trusty servant, and an excellent washer and ironer, economical and respectful; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; no objections to the country; good City references. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LAdy, lately arrived from the old country, a situation as lady's maid, chambermaid, or taking charge of young children; none but a respectable family need apply. Address A., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, in City or country, by a young woman; understands house and dairy work thoroughly. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING WOMAN, who is quick at the needle, a situation as nurse and do chamberwork; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $7. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-DISposed woman, with good references, in the City or country, as down-stairs servant or for general housework; is a good laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, as chambermaid and help to assist in other work. Call at No. 507 9th-av., in grocery store.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES, WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARdener, by a Scotchman; works himself; is a thorough, practical man; references from the best places near this City. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man; is a good groom and steady and careful driver, and a good vegetable gardener; has the best of references. Address G. O., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A GERMAN, with a respectable private family, as first-class gardener, horseman and driver, and to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 67 Nassau-st., in the seed-store, for three days. E. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to live in the country. Address, for two days, C. C., care of Mr. Machrlein, tailor, No. 136 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS TO SELL a new and useful patent article that most every person wants in warm weather. Good salesmen can make this pay better than anything else. J. HAVEN & CO., No. 59 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, 12 years in City; has the best of reference; has no objection to City or country. Address J. M., No. 114 6th-av., for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; is a steady and careful driver, and a competent groom; has the best of references. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachmon in a private family; good City reference. Address HOSFORD, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A first-class retail hat-store. Address SIGMA, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUTH IN THE OFFICE OF A first-class sewing-machine; one residing with his parents preferred; none need apply unless with a view of remaining permanently in the business. Address W. & G., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL AS NURSE AND chambermaid; one competent of taking care of a yound babe; Protestant preferred. Apply, with City reference, at No. 259 West 54th-st.

WANTED CANVASSERS.—WE WANT MEN to take hold of a most salable publication. Call on or address PIERRE WYCKOFF, with Joseph Laing, publisher, No. 107 Fulton-st., (up-stairs,) New-York.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; one who can come well recommended may find a permanent situation. Apply at store No. 80 Front-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF THE ELLIPTIC Sewing Machine, No. 537 Broadway, a competent young lady as operator and saleswoman.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART—5th-av., corner of 44th-st. Horses, carriages and harness will be received on MONDAY, Aug. 1, for the opening sale, which will be duly announced in future advertisements.
N. B.—Responsible grooms will be in attendance at any railroad depot or steamboat landing to take charge of horses or carriages upon receipt of telegram, or letter advising of their arrival.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year	$3 00	Five copies 1 year.	$12 00
Two copies 1 year...	5 00	Ten copies 1 year..	22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year....	$2 00	Five copies 1 year..	$8 00
Three copies 1 year.	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year..............25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A very brief special dispatch from Washington announces that the fighting in the army before Petersburgh and on the James has been renewed. The mail-boat which arrived at Washington yesterday morning reported very heavy firing when she left. Our dispatch, though given few particulars, announces a severe engagement on the north bank of the James, between a large body of the enemy and a portion of Gen. BUTLER's force, in which the rebels were defeated with a heavy loss, including the capture of four pieces of artillery.

Notwithstanding the exciting rumors which still prevail in regard to the movements of the rebels on the Upper Potomac, it appears to be tolerably certain that the second movement up the Shenandoah Valley was solely for the purpose of driving back the Union forces, in order to secure for the raiders the unmolested occupation of the valley while they gathered in the rich harvest. Well-informed persons affirm that there is, to-day, in the Shenandoah Valley, breadstuffs enough to feed the whole of LEE's army for a twelve-month; and it is obvious that a rebel force of 20,000 men could not be more advantageously employed than in gathering, for the famishing armies in Richmond, the precious staff of life, especially as the railroad communications with the rebel capital with the grain districts of the Confedefacy have been severed, or are precariously held. It is not unlikely, however, that the rebels may send cavalry parties across the river in order to distract attention from their agricultural operations in the valley.

The battle on Sunday, in which Col. MULLIGAN lost his life, would appear to have been more serious than indicated in the dispatches from Washington. We lost four guns, and a large number killed and wounded. The retreat of Gen. CROOK before superior forces was conducted in the most skillful manner. The country will be gratified to learn that Gen. AVERILL was not killed, but only slightly wounded. The latest dispatches state that Martinsburgh was still held by the enemy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, by special call, but scarcely more than a quorum of the members were present, so that the Family Aid Ordinance, No. 10, which will soon be needed to raise money for the Relief Fund, could not be passed. A special committee of five were appointed to learn and report why the heads of departments fail to send in their monthly pay-rolls to the Board, as requested by a resolution passed a short time ago. The Mayor vetoed the resolution to pay a bill of $2,400 for badges furnished to the members of the Common Council, on the ground that no appropriation had been made for the expense, that the committee had exceeded their power, and purchased staves of office, etc., besides badges, and that the badge is an "official decoration at variance with all ideas of that simplicity which belongs to democratic institutions." City Inspector BOOLE sent in a communication again urging a meeting of the Board of Health, to order the abolishment of the fat-melting nuisance, and arguing the right of the Board of themselves to convene without the call of the Mayor. It was referred, and a resolution by Mr. RYERS was adopted, that a Joint Special Committee of six wait on the Mayor to ascertain his reasons for declining to conveue the Board of Health. Commodore E. A. STEVENS sent in a petition, stating that, by virtue of a special act of the Legislature, parties owning the bulkhead south of the Hoboken Ferry at the foot of Hoboken-street, of which he is the lessee, are constructing a pier, and in such manner as to close his ferry, and he asks the Common Council to remove the obstruction. Referred. The Board adjourned without day, but probably will meet soon, to pass the new Relief Fund Ordinance. The Board of Councilmen had no quorum, and stand adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

Mr. MOSES TAYLOR declines the appointment of United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York. His reason is the pressure of his other business, which would prevent the care and attention which he deems due to the position offered him.

A serious charge of arson was investigated yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, in which Mr. JOHN BELLAMY, the principal proprietor of a tea-store in Broome-street, near Centre, is charged with having set fire to his premises, on the 15th of June last, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. BELLAMY has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

In the Supreme Court at Chambers, yesterday, Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD applied for an order appointing a receiver to take charge of her interests under the will of her late father, DRAKE MILLS. She claims title to ten thousand shares of the stock of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, under the will. On the other hand, it is claimed that there is another legatee. On this ground the application was opposed. Decision was reserved.

On Wednesday evening the citizens of Perth Amboy, ladies and gentlemen, gave to Rear-Admiral DAVID R. PORTER a serenade by GRAFULLA's Band. The Admiral is on a brief furlough. He appeared in acknowledgment of the compliment, and Mr. VINCENT COLYER, of this City, delivered an address of welcome. The affair was pleasant and interesting throughout.

Mr. GWIN, Receiver of Taxes for the City of Newark, N. J., has been arrested for interfering with an enrolling officer while in the discharge of his duty. PATRICK BEHAN, connected with the Provost-Marshal's office, has met with much opposition in the discharge of his duties, and a few days since he was assaulted by GWIN and an accomplice, who gave him a severe beating. GWIN was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before the United States District Court at Trenton on the third Thursday of September next. This is the second complaint which has been made against the leaders of the Opposition in Newark, and which will come before the United States District Court in September next. GWIN's friends assert that it was a simple assault, and should come before a Justice of the Peace. They are unwilling to have the case tried before a United States Court.

The old elm on the village green at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has been cut down and sold at auction for $10 to a person who received £100 for small pieces from it within a short time after. The tree was at least 300 years old, and had been struck several time by lightning. The distance from the ground to its first limb was over 100 feet. Everybody in Pittsfield regretted that safety made its removal necessary.

It is reported that among the heaviest individual orders for United States Five-Twenty Bonds, recently executed in the London market, and pointedly referred to by the London *Times* and *Herald*, was one from The O'DONOGHUE, an Irish Representative in the Imperial Parliament, whom Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on his return from England, expressly mentioned as one of our staunchest friends in the British Islands.

Twenty of the mechanics who recently left Hartford and vicinity to go to Nashville and Chattanooga, to work for Government, have been gobbled up by Confederate guerrillas in the neighborhood of Chattanooga.

Extensive woodland fires are reported around East Corinth, Calais, Ellsworth and Danville, Maine, and some of the stage-drivers are obliged to run their horses for miles through fire and smoke from both sides of them.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the gratifying statement that Gen. WILLICH, who was seriously wounded at Resaca, has so nearly recovered as to be able to make his appearance on the streets.

Capt. DEGROOT's new steamship was successfully launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. CLARE BROTHERS, Malden, on the Hudson River.

The rebel Gen. STEARNS was killed in one of the recent fights at Atlanta. He was from Williamson County, Tenn.

The Stock market was again firm, and speculation on the increase. The subscriptions to the New Loan were $800,000 or $900,000, and further heavy purchases were made of the Gold-bearing Stocks of 1881, and 5-20s at full prices. Money 7 ℔ cent. Gold, down 4 ℔ cent.

The heavy decline in Gold yesterday brought down prices of most kinds of Produce and checked transactions. Flour fell off 25c.@40c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 5c.@8c., and Corn, 1c @2c. ℔ bushel; new Mess Pork, $1@$2 ℔ bbl.; Lard, ½c. ℔ lb. Foreign Merchandise was extremely dull and unsettled. Freights were firm, but not active.

Rebel Appearances Deceitful.

"A friend who is in official communication with both sides in the American civil war, and who has almost unequaled opportunities for coming to a sound conclusion, speaks of the difficulties of the South as *far greater than are allowed to appear on the surface.*" So writes the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, a paper whose sympathies have always been ardent for the rebellion.

We do not make sufficieut account of the fact that the rebel situation is for the most part kept hidden. From the beginning, the rebellion has been furthered more by secrecy than anything else. It was hatched in the dark. Had the light of day shone in upon it, so that the country could have known what it was, it never would have been suffered to draw a second breath. The Southern people were made to believe it a comparatively harmless thing, called peaceable secession. The Northern people imagined it a mere make-believe, designed to frighten simpletons. The conspirators sprang it upon the unprepared country, and thus gained for it a foothold. Ever since, it has succeeded mainly by working in the dark.

The National Government has had no secrets. Its situations and its doings have been open to the world. The Northern mind has always been eager for the entire publicity of public affairs; and the Northern press has never been more active in gratifying that desire than since this war commenced. Little or no restraint has been put even upon the maliciously-disposed portion of the press. They have constantly indulged in misrepresentations of the character of the cause, and of its resources, and of its prospects. Every unfavorable point on the National side has not only been exposed but made the worst of. It would not be difficult for any Southern rebel to make up from our Copperhead newspapers a picture of the difficulties which are besetting our Government, and of the calamities that are threatening the North, that would gratify his fondest hopes or his rankest malice. In the South, generally, the press has no such privilege of putting the rebel cause in an unfavorable light. All truths tending to discouragement, it must either conceal or pervert. Upon single acts of the Government of minor importance there may be free criticism; but on no occasion is there ever seen a free exposition of the actual strength and resources, or the actual trials and difficulties of the Government. The universal business of the Southern press is to make things look pleasant, so far as essentials go.

In respect to the number of men under arms in the "Confederacy," for instance, not a hint is ever given. We know that the Richmond Congress last year decreed a universal conscription of all able-bodied men, but no returns have ever appeared respecting the result of that conscription, either in any single State or in the aggregate. If the rebel War Department has ever made any report on the subject, which is very doubtful, it was received by the Congress in secret session, and kept suppressed. In the Federal service, the soldiers are raised by definite numerical requisitions, and the quotas actually secured are officially published, without the slighest reserve.

No statement or intimation has been given by the rebel Treasury Department—at least, not within the last year or two—concerning the Confederate indebtedness. The world knows that the liabilities must have been piled mountain high, but no man is allowed to know its measurement. On the other hand, the National Government publishes weekly tabular exhibits of every class of its debts.

The extreme secresy which is thus maintained by the rebel Government concerning its actual condition in respect to its two most vital necessities, soldiers and money, can have no other object than to hide conscious weakness. It is easy enough for us here in the North, with the census returns of 1860 in our hands, to draw general conclusions respecting the resources of the States in rebellion, and the time necessary for their exhaustion under the demands of this tremendous war. But yet, calculate as closely as we may, we can only roughly approximate the real truth. We can only be positive that the Confederate power of resistance has already passed its maximum, and that at no distant period it must cease to be effectual. The Confederate authorities could give us more definite information upon this vital point if they would; but they take the utmost pains to keep the world in an absolute ignorance respecting it, because they know that the clear light would dissipate the last particle of confidence in their success.

But the truth will only come out in the shape of practical results. The growing weakness of the rebellion will be seen alone in the feebler blows with which it defends itself. No abatement of its high pretences need be expected before the very moment of its final submission. No disclosure of its real extremity will be made or allowed. Probably, as at Vicksburgh, the protestations that there will be no surrender, will never be so loud as just previous to the surrender. The effort will be to make up in assumption what is lacking in power. Of course, all such brave talk will more or less impose upon the people of the Old World, who, at best, have but a slender knowledge of anything relative to what they call our "civil war." They may read, as in this case, in a newspaper sympathizing with the rebellion, that "the difficulties of the South are far greater than are allowed to appear on the surface," and yet fail to see anything significant in the admission. It is enough for them that the "Confederacy" still continues to show what seems to be a stout front. But the northern people, who have observed, from the beginning, how the managers of the rebellion have made concealment their standing policy, should avoid the common error of magnifying and embellishing the unknown. Whatever difficulties are experienced by our National Government, are sure to be bruited, and made to produce the worst impression possible. But we may be assured that the difficulties of the rebels, which are not "allowed to appear on the surface," are vastly greater, and should be prepared to hear any day that they at last exceed the power of human endurance.

The Crisis in Georgia.

We publish to-day a frantic appeal from the Governor of Georgia to the people of that State. It was promulgated twenty days ago—about the time when our army crossed the Chattahoochee, and when it had become evident that we would speedily advance upon Atlanta. It peremptorily and instantly orders out for duty in the field all the male population left in the State. The first two classes it orders out are the old greybeards and the boys—or, as it is set forth, "all the reserve militia between the ages of *fifty and fifty-five* years," and "all between the ages of *sixteen and seventeen* years." These are to repair to Atlanta by the nearest and speediest route. We do not know whether the venerable men first indicated are all put in regiments by themselves and the lads of sixteen in separate regiments, or whether they are all mixed in together, but in either case they must form a remarkable body of soldiers, and, were it not a question of life or death, would doubtless furnish abundant entertainment for the splendid army of veterans who are steadily marching through Georgia under the flag of the Union.

He next brings his voice to bear upon various "free white male persons" who, for one cause or another, have been exempted from the Confederate conscription, and in short, upon "all white male persons" between seventeen and fifty, with a few specified exceptions, and orders them to the field. If they do not at once go, they are to be arrested and compelled to go. He tells the rebels that they will be "driven back to the Atlantic," if they do not defeat SHERMAN. "If Gen. JOHNSTON's army is destroyed," he screams, "*we are ruined.*" All this is perfectly true. Atlanta is a point vital to the rebellion. The destruction of the Confederate army in Georgia, which is now rapidly being accomplished, will bring ruin upon the Confederacy.

It seems, however, that notwithstanding this peremptory order, and the terrible threats it contains to the disobedient, the people could not all be gotten out. For, in another letter, dated five days later, or on the 14th inst., Gov. BROWN "regrets to learn that men of wealth and influence, who have more property than their neighbors to be defended, and who have Confederate details to remain at home in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, and are performing no military service, *express a determination not to obey my late order* and report at Atlanta, to aid the gallant army under Gen. JOHNSTON in driving back the army of invasion which now threatens to overrun our beloved State, which is the key in the Confederate arch, and to devastate our homes." He exclaims again, "*We are now in the midst of the crisis,*" and consequently orders the arrest of all recusants, that they may be taken to Atlanta and dealt with according to law. Whether this means that all these rich men of Georgia are to be shot or hung, he does not say, but probably he will send them to the front, to be executed or captured by Gen. SHERMAN. He authorizes the officer whom he addresses to "temporarily brevet such persons as are necessary to carry out this order, including all between *fifty-five and sixty* years of age, with all the guns in the country." This advances a step higher even than the former order in point of age, and will be likely to produce a war between men of sixty and those of fifty years of age.

These remarkable documents show clearly the fearful straits of the rebels. It is absurd to say they have great bodies of men in reserve after this. If they had any men in reserve of the proper military age, why should they adopt such a measure as this, which is without precedent in the history of the world?

Since this proclamation was written the victorious army of SHERMAN has driven the rebels inside the works that lie immediately around Atlanta. Besides this, it fought two heavy battles last week, in which, according to authentic estimates, they lost over thirteen thousand men, and were very thoroughly defeated. It is evident from all this that the final consummation there is rapidly approaching.

Gov. BROWN is very severe upon JEFF. DAVIS for not better defending Georgia. But what can JEFF. DAVIS do for him? JEFF. DAVIS is in a bad enough strait himself at Richmond. He is making somewhat of an uproar by the raids of his men on the Maryland border. But he never was so near the brink of destruction as now.

The Income Tax—Cheats on the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN well says that, "to lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and to occasion the least amount of suffering and annoyance, requires time and caution and vast labor." It requires not only these. It requires great wisdom in laying the burdens of taxation, and it also requires great care and honesty in administering the provisions of the law. Every dishonest or careless Collector works a wrong to the whole community, for that which he fails to collect or misappropriates must be made up by the rest of the people. And every dishonest or incapable Assessor works a similar wrong, for he is preventing the burdens from being equal.

It is the duty of every one to call attention to anything which tends to such results; and we desire to call attention to some practices in relation to the income tax, which, if true, as they have been stated to us, cannot fail to work great wrong. The law directs every one to make out and furnish to the Assessors a sworn statement of his income. It could do no other way, for income is not a visible and tangible thing, which all a man's neighbors can see and estimate—and where any one neglects or refuses to furnish such a statement, it is made the duty of the Assessor to assess the income himself.

Now, we have heard that this latter provision, instead of being a check upon dishonesty or negligence, has been, in many cases, used to aid them, in the following way: men come to the Assessor saying that they cannot make out a statement of their income to which they can swear; that they have lost some and made gains also, and what the true position of affairs is they cannot tell so as to swear to it. And thereupon the Assessor proceeds to assess them himself. But instead of bringing up their books and examining their business, and thus arriving at a nearly accurate result, he takes the say-so of the man himself as to what he thinks his income ought to be rated at, and thus makes the assessment really on the unsworn statement of a man who has declared that he could not make it out so as to swear to it. We have been credibly informed that there have been cases of this kind where men's words have been taken in this way, and they have gone away and boasted of the cheat, and of the ease with which they have got by the Assessor. For it is a lamentable fact, that many men in the community, who would scorn to render a false invoice or to deceive a fellow merchant by a false statement, will cheat the Government by such means without the slightest hesitation, and of course in every such case as we have spoken of the Government is cheated for men of this stamp would never allow themselves to be assessed too high for want of a sworn statement.

How much of this thing there has been, we do not know. We hope not enough to amount to anything serious. But it ought not to be allowed at all. And we hope any Assessor who has allowed himself to be humbugged in this way will not permit it again. The law gives the officers a good deal of power over such cases. They must not only make out such assessment where a return is not furnished, but they are to add fifty or a hundred per cent. to the duty, according to the circumstances. They may bring up a person's books, and examine him and his clerks as to his business, in order to assess him accurately. And we venture to say that one or two examples would be sufficient. If it is understood that every man who does not furnish the sworn statement will have to be thoroughly overhauled, there will be little more difficulty in that direction. And it is the duty of every officer to do his whole duty on this point fairly and fearlessly. There is no part of the tax law where there is so much chance for cheating as in reference to income, and every one who allows a wrong of this kind to be perpetrated by inattention or on purpose, joins with the knaves in the war which they are continually waging on the honest men.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.—Unless the aspect of affairs on the border is much more serious than we see the least reason to believe, it seems to us that the price at which the Government are willing to purchase the services of the hundred days' men is rather too high. If the effect of granting to the hundred days' volunteers exemption from the pending draft is to place fifteen or twenty thousand of the most available of our citizens beyond the reach of conscription, the sacrifice is a heavy one. Volunteering goes on slowly. The Fifth of September, at the present rate of enlistment, will find the quota of New-York not one quarter filled; and in the interim, should the hundred days' volunteers offer in such numbers as may be reasonably anticipated, the City will be drained of a large proportion of those liable to military duty.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arriving at this port, according to the latest returns, is at the rate of 4,271 a week, or about 220,000 a year. Possibly, the gross emigration of the year will be something under this; but it is safe to reckon it at two hundred thousand. The County Volunteer Committee have at last advertised their bounties at Castle Garden. Had this been done in early Spring instead of early Autumn, the quota of New-York might have been full by this time. It is, we fear, too late now to hope to anticipate the rigid orders of the draft. Still, by thorough exertion the quota may be very much reduced. Forty days yet remain for volunteer work.

THE VALUE OF A NEWS CENSOR.—After thirty-six hours of inscrutable silence on the part of the semi-official telegraph people of Washington, the public were yesterday afternoon entertained with their announcement that

> "The affair at Winchester on Saturday last, in which Col. MULLIGAN was wounded, was nothing more than a skirmish. Gen. CROOK was forced to fall back from Winchester, finding his little command flanked upon the right and left."

This paragraph, taken as a whole, is as erroneous and stupid as possible. There was no "affair" of skirmishing at Winchester on Saturday. Col. MULLIGAN was not wounded on that day. Gen. CROOK was not forced by the skirmishers to fall back from Winchester. Gen. CROOK's command was not a little one; and it was not flanked right and left.

Eight hours before the dispatch we have quoted was allowed to come over the telegraph, a circumstantial account by an eye-witness of the battle fought near Winchester, and the retirement of our troops on Monday morning to Martinsburgh, had been here received and published. What the authorized telegram calls nothing more than a skirmish, was a regular engagement, two miles from Bunker Hill, which lasted from day-break to night-fall on Sunday. On the one side were the united forces of AVERILL and the infantry under CROOK. On the other were the bulk of the raiders under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE. Our men fought long, steadily and bravely, but they lost many prisoners in addition to their killed and wounded—not a few of the latter falling into the hands of the rebels, including Col. MULLIGAN. Once our lines were broken, but speedily re-formed. A battery of four guns likewise fell into the enemy's hands. In spite of all, however, our men made a gallant stand, and on Monday effected a safe and easy retreat, and saved the railroad and wagon trains, including the stores and other Government property.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Alumni Meetings—Yale Scenes in Other Days—Greetings to the Living and Honors to the Dead—Commencement Day—The Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN,
Thursday, July 28, 1864.

The Alumni meetings of the large societies, on the afternoon of yesterday, were fully attended. That in Linonia, was organized by the appointment of Mr. SAMUEL SCOVILLE, the first President of the Society in the Class of 1857, as Chairman. The present President, Mr. TAINTOR, acted as Secretary, in conformity with the usual custom. Rev. Mr. COLTON, of Middletown, Conn., Hon. LINUS CHILDS, of Lowell, Mass., and JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Esq., of New-York, made speeches abounding in good advice to undergraduates, to which, as Mr. VARNUM intimated, there will probably be no very great attention paid. Mr. WILLIAM B. LEE, of the Class of '49, spoke at some length with considerable humor, and concluded by proposing for honorary membership of the Society, the Rev. Dr. LILLY, of Kingston, N. Y. He alluded in high terms to that gentleman's scholarship, and as he is the Principal of a school which will send some candidates to Yale hereafter, his election was enthusiastically confirmed. Mr. BOYDEN, of the graduating class, introduced a proposition before the Alumni, for the consolidation of the libraries of the two public societies. The plan has been under consideration for some time at college. There is no reading—none here adequate to the necessities of the students. It is proposed to place all the books which are used for circulation in one of the libraries, and all works of reference in the other. This latter room is also to be used as a reading-room, in which all the usual newspapers and periodicals are to be constantly on hand. There is no objection to this plan, in the fact that it will obliterate the distinctions between the societies. The members of either society at present have free access, and an equal participation in the privileges of both societies, and a Linonian consults the library of the Brothers in Unity as much as his own. The only pertinent objection to the adoption of the proposal, is in the fact that the rooms used as libraries are hardly light and cheerful enough for a reading-room. The Alumni in Linonia voted to refer the entire matter to the consideration of the active members of the society, with the coöperation of the faculty. In the Brothers in Unity, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, presided; and Rev. Mr. WALKER, who I understood had been a missionary in India, officiated as Secretary. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of the class of 1819, made a capital speech, replete with anecdotes and reminiscences of his course at Yale. Several other old gentlemen of the same class spoke, and to judge from what they told us we should infer that the Brothers were wonderful fellows in that day.

Prof. NORTHROP remarked on the indebtedness of the Yale navy, which is at present the great agent of physical education in the college, and is somewhat involved in debt by the erection of a new boat-house in the past year. A subscription was taken up. I have not learned how much was collected, but it is to be hoped that this very worthy cause will receive a due attention from the friends of Yale. Boating is the only thing in the college at the present time calculated to develop large chests and a manly carriage, which is entered upon with any zest by the students. Gymnastic practice is tedious; but those who enter into boating acquire a love for it, by which, while enjoying themselves, they acquire that *physique* which they can only obtain in the gymnasium from a sense of duty.

Mr. GEORGE BACON paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Brig.-Gen. JAMES C. RICE, of the class of 1854, who fell in battle, under GRANT, in the advance on Richmond.

Mr. MCCREARY, the President of the society, introduced a resolution in regard to the consolidation of the libraries, similar to that offered in Linonia. A similar reference was made of the subject to the active members and the faculty, with the provision that care should be taken that if, through any means, the plan should prove inoperative, the library of the society might be reëstablished in its original condition.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society met at the North Church last evening. The seats on the main floor of the church were well filled, and those in the galleries were mostly occupied.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. VERMILYEA, of East Windsor, followed by the address of Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The subject was "The Duties which Men of Education Owe the Country at this Crisis in its History." The oration was ably written and powerfully delivered, like all of Dr. STORRS' productions. It occupied an hour and three-quarters in delivery, and in consequence sustained the reputation of the Phi Beta Kappa orations for tediousness in an admirable manner. If the strong thought of the oration had been compressed into a forty minutes' speech, and delivered with that energetic elegance, of which Dr. STORRS is so consummate a master, the address would have been, in my humble judgment, incalculably improved. The only approach to pleasantry in it was when he alluded to the fact, that the State of New-York was nearly as large as England, and incidentally remarked that he wished it was governed by half as sensible a woman.

The class of 1861 held their triennial reunion at the New-Haven House last night. Of the ninety-seven men who graduated in the class, fifty-five were present. They sat down to an elegant supper at 10 o'clock, and about 11½ o'clock the friends of the class were admitted to the supper-room, and the ceremony of presenting the silver cup to the class-boy occurred. HENRY LE GRAND BRADLEY was the fortunate recipient of this, the last honor given by a class. He is a very pretty child, about two years old, the son of Mr. FRANKLIN S. BRADLEY, of New-Haven, Conn. RALPH O. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Wilmington, Del., had been appointed to present the cup in behalf of the class; but in the late rebel invasion he had volunteered in a company of militia to repel the advance of the rebel Gen. EARLY. ROBERT L. CHAMBERLAIN accordingly made the presentation speech, and Mr. BRADLEY, in behalf of the boy, accepted the cup in a very excellent response. Mr. BRADLEY, it seems, is the father of a second son, who is also older than any other boy of the class, and is certainly to be congratulated for his twofold superiority. At the conclusion of the speeches, the class gave three cheers for the father of the boy, and for the mother of the boy, and for the grandfathers and grandmothers of the boy, and for the brother of the boy, and in fact, for almost every conceivable and inconceivable relation of the wonderful boy. At the cheering and hubbub, baby opened very wide his wondering eyes, and manifestly seemed to think that such procedures were beneath the dignity of the fathers of such a boy. Outsiders then left the supper-room to the class. PETER COLLIER, of Chittenango, N. Y., presided in a very witty and admirable manner. The first toast of the evening, to Alma Mater, was responded to by TRACY PECK, the valedictorian of his class. I understand that he is soon to be connected with the Faculty of the college in the capacity of an instructor. His ripe scholarship and well-known ability will probably render his connection with the college highly beneficial. The toast to the class of 1861 was acknowledged by JAMES L. HARMER, of Philadelphia. GEORGE CHALMERS, of New-York, responded for "The Wives of '61." WILLIAM H. FULLER, of New-York, for "Absent Classmates." "The Army" drew forth Lieut.-Col. CHARLES T. STANTON, Twenty-first Regular Connecticut Volunteers. He was severely wounded in the arm at Fort Darling, under Gen. BUTLER, and still carries his arm in a sling. Capt. CHESTER, of Buffalo, N. Y., also spoke. OLIVER MCCLINTOCK, of Pittsburgh, Penn., responded for "The Business Men." WM. H. HEBER, Trenton, N. J., for "The Navy." For "Non-graduates," HENRY HOLT, New-York City. THEODORE S. WYNKOOP, of Princeton Seminary, for "Theology;" S. ARTHUR BENT, of the Cambridge Law School, for "Law;" JAMES W. MCLANE, of the New-York Hospital, for "Medicine." JAMES G. CLARK, Westchester, Penn., for "Teachers;" JOSEPH L. SHIPLEY, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, for "The Press;" and HUBERT S. BROWN, for "The Memory of the Dead." Three members of the class have died since graduation; and all of them from sickness contracted in military service. Lieut. JAMES P. PRATT, of the Regular Army, was killed while skirmishing near Hanovertown, Penn., at the time of the rebel invasion which terminated at Gettysburgh. FREDERICK S. DAVIS, a private in a Mississippi regiment, died from pneumonia, contracted in the service at Chattanooga, having subsisted for eight days entirely on parched corn. It is believed that he was impressed into the rebel service, as he did not join the Southern army for a year after the commencement of the war, and while at Yale was well-known to be thoroughly and unequivocally loyal. JOHN N. BANNAN died of sickness at Spottsville, Penn. All the speeches are said to have been excellent; Mr. FULLER, in response to the toast to "Absent members," was particularly beautiful and touching, and Mr. HANNAN brought back very vividly incidents and reminiscence of their college life. With these speeches, and singing, and social intercourse, the class "made a night of it;" and at 5 o'clock in the morning they proceeded in a procession, somewhat remarkable for its order and regularity, to the College Library, and gathered around the class ivy, which for three years has flourished with a vigorous and hearty growth. Encircling the emblem of their class affection, they sung the favorite song composed for their Presentation Day by JAMES P. PRATT—one of the many Yalensians who have fallen in defence of the Union. As they stood there, renewing in firmer bonds the unextinguishable love of classmates at Old Yale, he lay, in peaceful slumber, in his soldier's grave; and there came, afresh to all, as they turned from the hallowed spot, a purer patriotism and a holier faith in the ultimate success of the great cause.

The class of 1854 held the usual decennial class-meeting last evening. Of ninety-eight who graduated in the class, thirty-six were present. Eight of their number have died since graduation. Three of these were Brigadier-Generals—two in the rebel and one in the Union service. Gens. RICE and RAINS I have mentioned before. Gen. JOHN S. DONELSON died of disease contracted in the Confederate service, at Nashville, Tenn.

The following is the order of exercises of commencement:

FORENOON.

1. Music: Overture, Dame Blanche.—Boildieu.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Charles Greene Rockwood, Newark, N. J.
4. Oration, "The Peace of Westphalia, by Orson Gregory Dibble, Courtland, N. Y.
5. Oration, "The Evils of Public Life," by John Wickliffe Beach, Millington.
6. Music: Selections from Faust.—Gounod.
7. Dissertation, "Administrative Qualifications," by Joseph Lanman, Norwich-Town.
8. Oration, "Music as an Element of Worship," by James Phillips Hoyt, Coventry, N. Y.
9. Dissertation, "The Right of Opposition," by Charles Henry Burnett, Philadelphia, Penn.
10. Music: Lebenswecker.—Strauss.
11. Oration, "Comus," by Daniel Lathrop Coit, Norwich Town.
12. Oration, "Progress of Antagonism," by Walter Ludson, Bristol.
13. Dissertation, "Idolatry," by Jas. Brainerd Tyler, New-Haven.
14. Music: Marsch der Preister. Athalie.—Mendelssohn.
15. Oration, "Joshua R. Giddings," by Timothy Miller Griffing, Riverhead, N. Y.
16. Oration, "The Duties of American Citizens in the Present Crisis," by Murray Colgate Shoemaker, Glendale, Ohio.
17. Dissertation, "Great Cities," by Arthur Pinney, Gorham, Me.
18. Music: Martha, Overture.—Ressiger.
19. Oration, "William the Silent," by Job Williams, Worcester, Mass.
20. Dissertation, "Sympathy," by Thomas Kast Beltwood, Amherst, Mass.
21. Oration, "Nationality," by Horace Daniel Paine, Woonsocket, R. I.
22. Music: Sommernachts-fest.—Noll.
23. Dissertation, "Unwritten History of the War," by Lewis Gregory, Wilton.
24. Philosophical Oration, "A Democracy the Strongest Form of Government," by George Spring Merriam, Springfield, Mass.
25. Music: Tanhauser.—Wagner.

AFTERNOON.

1. Music: Overture, William Tell.—Rosini.
2. Oration, "The Character of Louis Napoleon," by Francis Englesby Loomis, New-Haven.
3. Dissertation, "Conversation," by Theo. Fitch, Delhi, N. Y.
4. Oration, "Questionings," by Chas. Mills Whittelsey, Newark, N. J.
5. Oration, "The Ideal Element in Ancient Civilization," by Lewis Frederick Whitin, Whitinsville, Mass.
6. Music: Lucia di Lammermore. Finale.—Donizetti.
7. Oration' "The Moral Principle of Beauty in Art," by Samuel Carter Darling, St. Stephen, New-Brunswick.
8. Oration, "The Influence of Civilization on Poetry," by John Wm. Teal, East Durham, N. Y.
9. Oration, "War a National Purifier," by Mosely Hooker Williams, Terryville.
10. Music: Die Neapolitaner.—Lanner.
11. Dissertation, "English Sympathy," by Charles Larned Atterbury, New Albany, Ind.
12. Oration, "Struggle," by John William Sterling, Stratford.
13. Oration, "Thomas Carlyle," by Walter Wesley Battershall, Troy, N. Y.
14. Music: Andante, Seventh Symphony—Beethooven.
15. Oration, "Alexander Hamilton," by Henry Paine Boyden, Worcester, Mass.
16. Philosophical Oration, "Action and Suffering," by Wm. Henry Palmer, Stonington.
17. Music: Spinnerlied—Boildieu.
18. Oration, "Individuality," with the Valedictory Address, by Isaac Platt Pugsley, Binghampton, N. Y.
19. Music: Faust—Gounod.
20. Degrees conferred.
21. Prayer by the President.

The graduating class is a remarkable one, in that almost all its able literary men are also eminent in scholarship. All of the six gentlemen who obtained Townsend prizes for English composition received speaking appointments, and five actually appear on the stage to-day. The exercises this morning progressed as usual. The same old galleries, crowded with smiling faces and bright eyes, and fluttering with countless fans; the same number of ugly, black-coated men in the body of the church; the same old silk gown, on the same honored President; the same insufferable weariness in the general effect of the speeches. Here and there, some brilliant speaker awakens a gleam of interest, but most fall in with the drowsy influence of the place; and so commencement wears away. Toward each man, as he speaks, some maternal heart in the gallery yearns with a mother's tenderness, and some silver-haired old gentleman in the crowd before him, fidgeting with ill-concealed exultation, nervously blows his nose and wipes his glasses at the conclusion, in the extremity of his pride. But most are glad when the great day is over, and to-night or to-morrow morning all Yale turns its face toward Worcester and the coming race.

JUNIOR.

SOME WORDS ON PEACE AND WAR.

A Statement by Mr. Horace Greeley.

In this week's *Independent* Mr. Horace Greeley gives under his own name the following statement regarding the recent peace negotiations. Some of the facts presented are not new to the public, but that they may know the construction which Mr. Greeley puts upon them we give his statements entire:

Last week was signalized by two efforts to initiate negotiations with a view to the pacification of our country. The more important of these had Richmond for its arena. Mr. J. R. Gilmore—more widely known as Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines"—paid an unofficial visit to Richmond, accompanied by Rev. Col. James F. Jaques, of the Seventy-third Illinois, and had a familiar interview with Jefferson Davis and several of his Lieutenants. They went with the full knowledge of the President, intent on devising or discovering some ground of accommodation and adjustment between the belligerents now devastating the Republic, and appear to have been treated with signal courtesy, and even generous hospitality, but had no success. Mr. Gilmore gives the net product of the unofficial mission in this piquant passage.

"Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday, and, with all his faults, I believe him a man of truth: '*This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right of self-government. We are not fighting for Slavery. We are fighting for independence; and that, or extermination, we will have.*'"

Mr. Davis, I believe, has not yet acknowledged the right of his *black* countrymen to "self-government" or "independence" either. Nor does he acknowledge the right of North Carolina to secede from his Confederacy, and thus disconnect herself from a rebellion into which she was precipitated by the grossest frauds. The Unionists of the South were conceded no right but apostacy on peril of extermination by Davis and his upholders. Yet *he*, doubtless, is fighting for "independence"—for freedom to impose chains on half the people of the Slave States, and to reign as autocrat over the residue. "Independence is to him power, state, luxury, importance; but to the undistinguished many, even of whites, under his sway, it is quite other than these. We may safely assume that he will make no peace that restores the Union, so long as there is a possible alternative. Yet the Gilmore-Jaques mission is no failure, though it resulted but in demonstrating this.

In the other effort for peace, I was a participant, as follows:

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (Ex-United States Senators;) Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and Geo. N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, via Bermuda, on important business; and all of these, but Mr. Thompson, (who is in Toronto,) were soon quartered at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and the neighboring States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations, I received a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself, and another, desired to visit Washington, "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War."

As I saw no reason why the Opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such there were, (and it is stated that Mr. Clay aforesaid is preparing or is to prepare an important letter to the Chicago Convention,) I wrote the President, urging him to invite the rebel gentleman aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that *I* should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them a safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their Government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers I required, but would get them, if permitted, and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was duly informed that Maj. Hay, the President's private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Maj. Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Prof. Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Maj. Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer, should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations. Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering-place of St. Catherines, and are still in the receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

I heartily approve the President's bases of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed *no* conditions, but asked the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what *could* they have proffered that would not have strengthened the upholders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore amity tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

Copperheads and the Soldiers' Vote—A War Democrat Slaughtered.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, July 26.

I notified you a few days ago that the Copperhead State candidates had proposed to the Union State candidates to join in an application to the authorities at Washington for permission to our soldiers in the field to return home to vote next Fall, and that the proposition would be more than gladly accepted, with the addition that the soldiers shall vote anyhow, if they can't come home, and that no candidate defeated by such a vote should contest the election. To-day the proposition was accepted by Gov. Morton on behalf of the Union candidates, but without the addition that was anticipated. The Governor says he heartily approves the step; that as early as last April he applied to the authorities with the same object, and on his late visit to Washington renewed the application. He adds that the union of the Democratic candidates with those of his own party to secure the privilege in question, is especially gratifying to him, and that he would at once forward the application and his reply to Washington, in order to secure a definite arrangement of the matter as soon as possible.

This move of the Copperheads is too illy concealed to deceive the soldiers or anybody else. If they had any idea that the furlough would be granted, they would have applied for halters as readily.

The proceedings of the Copperhead Congressional Convention in the Fourth District to-day is a stunning blow at this voting dodge. Dr. George Berry, of Franklin, a peace-at-any-price man, was nominated over W. S. Holman, the present member, on the distinct and avowed ground that he was in favor of ending the war by recognizing the Confederacy. Holman has been rather inclined to the war side, and slight as his leaning in that direction was, it was enough to tumble him over. It is said that an unconditional peace platform was adopted, and that Holman refused to take it. Berry was nominated on the sixth ballot. He is a shallow, petulant and feeble man, strong only in his pedigree. When in the State Senate some years ago, he was noted chiefly for illiterature and imbecility. Capt. J. H. Farquhar, of Franklin, is the Union candidate. He is an excellent speaker, and an able and true man. He stands a good chance of success in spite of the Copperhead majority.

Honors to Major-Gen. McPherson's Remains.—This morning the body of Gen. McPherson will arrive on the Louisville mail boat, accompanied by an escort of fifty of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry, United States Army. They will be joined, on the arrival of the boat, by a portion of our police force, and such of the United States soldiers as are available here, under command of Capt. A. C. Kemper, who will form a procession to convey the remains from the boat. If it is not too late to take the train for Clyde, where the General's mother resides, the procession will move to the depot of the C. H. and D. Railroad; otherwise, it will stop at the Burnet House, where the body will lie in state in the ladies' drawing-room, until 3 o'clock, when it will be taken to the train. In the absence of other arrangements, Adams' Express Company took charge of this demonstration, furnishing horses, hearse, &c. Flags in the city should be hung at half mast or craped during the day.—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 27.*

THE CRISIS IN GEORGIA.

Important Proclamation from Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

Executive Department, Milledgeville, Ga., }
July 9, 1864. }

To the Reserve Militia of Georgia:

A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources—to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil. The officers, civil and military, who constitute in a great degree, the remaining active militia force left to the State by the different acts of conscription, have already been called out, and have rendered effective service, while they, as well as the two regiments of the State line, have distinguished themselves by cool courage and intrepid valor when attacked by the enemy. But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston; and while a very large proportion of the gallant and chivalrous sons of Georgia are on distant fields, defending the soil of other States, it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars and the graves of our ancestors.

I am fully aware of the importance of the growing crop of the State, and have delayed this call as long as the exigencies will possibly permit, to enable the people to do the labor necessary to secure the crop. In the southern portion of the State, it is believed this will be accomplished by the time this proclamation can be generally published, while ten days or two weeks longer will enable those in the northern half of the State to do most of their labor necessary to make the crop.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of the State, do hereby order into active military service all that part of the reserve militia of the State between the ages of fifty and fifty-five years, and all between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years who reside south of a line running east and west across the territory of the State passing through the city of Macon, to report to G. W. Smith, at Atlanta, with the least possible delay; and I further order, that all persons between said ages subject to military duty who reside north of said line, report to Gen. Smith, each leaving his home on the 20th of this month, and repairing to Atlanta by the nearest and speediest route.

I also order all free white male persons in this State, between the ages of 17 and 50 years, who are exempt from Confederate conscription, and are not absolutely unable to do militia duty, which disability must be shown by the certificate of a surgeon properly appointed under the laws of this State, to report with the militia of their respective counties, as they are subject to State militia duty. And I further require all white male persons between said ages, in this State, not in actual military service of the Confederacy, except as herein exempted, to report also, as I cannot suppose the President will claim as exempt from militia duty in this great emergency, the large number of able-bodied young men who have Confederate details to attend to various industrial avocations and pursuits, in which they have no military service to perform. It can not surely be the intention of the Confederate Government to place a large number of young men, able to do service, in the organization, to keep them out of the bullet department. Hence, I claim their aid in the field till this emergency is passed, and direct, in case of their refusal to report when others embraced in the call respond, that their neighbors, who are going to camp, arrest them and compel them to go. The time allowed enables those of them who are planters to lay in their crops, or to approximate so near to completion, that serious injury cannot grow out of their absence, while little damage will be done by the temporary absence from their places of Confederate tax assessors, collectors, supers, mechanics, secret service men, &c., as their business must cease entirely if the enemy overruns the State. All who respond to this call are required to arrest and carry with them all deserters within their power at the time they start to camp.

The following persons are not embraced in this call: All commissioned officers of the Confederate States, on detached or local service, all State officers and others exempt from military duty by the act to reorganize the militia, and the act amendatory of that act.

All persons in the employment of the Confederate States in the Cities of Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Griffin, Atlanta and Athens who belong to regularly organized military companies, who drill frequently, and are held for local defence of the place against raids, &c.

All the officers and employes of any railroad company in this State, who are regularly and constantly employed in the service of said road at the date of this call. All telegraphic operators and employes of the express company.

All persons employed in any cotton or woolen factory or paper mill in this State, who have details from the State or Confederate Governments, on condition that they keep themselves organized as military companies, prepared to do all in their power to defend the factory in case of attack. The Mayor of each of the cities above named, and such policemen and firemen as he will certify to be indispensably necessary to the protection of the city. All practicing physicians, not exceeding three in a county, to be selected by the inferior courts in case there are more, and all such millers as the court will certify are actually necessary at home. Two agents of the relief fund, selected by the court of each county. All postmasters in cities, with their necessary clerks, and one postmaster in each county town, and all mail carriers constantly engaged in that business. All State-house officers and their necessary clerks. The officers and guards of the Penitentiary, and the officers employed in the State Armory and card factory, who are required to drill twice a week, as a military company, for the defence of the capital. All persons who remain in counties in the rear of the enemy's lines, all who reside north of the Blue Ridge, with the people of the counties of Rabun, Habersham, White, Lampkin, Gitmer, Pickens and Dawson, on account of the great scarcity of provisions, and the distance they have to haul them to preserve the lives of the inhabitants of those counties.

As the law of this State declares every man subject to military duty, who refuses to respond to this order, to be a deserter, and liable to be tried and punished as such, all Aides-de-camp at home, and all Justices of the inferior court, sheriffs, clerks, ordinaries, and tax collectors, and receivers of the tax returns of the State, who are by statutes declared exempt from militia duty, are hereby required to travel through their respective counties constantly, and if necessary, arrest and send forward all persons subject to duty who neglect or refuse to report * * *

Georgians, you must reinforce Gen. Johnston's army and aid in driving back the enemy, or he will drive you back to the Atlantic, burn your cities and public buildings, destroy your property, and devastate the fair fields of your noble State.

If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which Gen. Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front, and aid the great commander at the head of our glorious self-sacrificing army to drive them from the soil of the Empire State.

I beg you, fellow citizens, to reflect upon the magnitude of the issue.

If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined. If Gen. Sherman's army is cut off, the West is thrown open to us to the Ohio River, and all raids into Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama will at once cease. If every citizen of Georgia will do his duty, and the President will permit Kentucky to remain free from raids for a time, and will send Morgan and Forrest to operate upon the railroad line of communication nearly three hundred miles in Sherman's rear, which passes over many bridges and through a country destitute of supplies, the grand army of invasion can be destroyed, and not only our own State, but the Confederacy, delivered from disaster by the triumphant success of our arms.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Each daily paper in the State will give the Proclamation one insertion and bill accordingly; and each railroad company will convey to Atlanta all who are on their way in response to these orders.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S LETTER.

Near Chattahoochee, July 7, 1864.

To his Excellency, J. B. Brown, Governor:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the State troops promise well, and have already done good service. While the army was near Marietta they were employed to support the cavalry on the extreme left, and occupied a position quite distinct from any other infantry of ours. According to all accounts, their conduct in the presence of the enemy was firm and creditable. Such Federal parties as approached the crossing places of the Chattahoochee guarded by them have been driven back. These proofs of their value make me anxious that their number shall be increased. Is it possible? You know that the distinguished officer at their head is competent to high command.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga., July 14.

J. O. C. Blackburn, Colonel and Aid-de-Camp:

I regret to learn from your letter that men of wealth and influence in your county, who have more property than their neighbors to be defended, and who have Confederate details to remain at home in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations and are performing no military service, express a determination not to obey my late order and report at Atlanta, to aid the gallant army under Gen. Johnston in driving back the army of invasion which now threatens to overrun our beloved State, which is the key in the Confederate arch, and to devastate our homes.

The crops are now generally laid by in the lower half of the State, and can be by the 20th of this month in the upper part. The provision supply of next year will not, therefore, be seriously endangered by the absence of each of those who control plantations for a short period during the part of the season that is usually one of comparative leisure, after the work in the crops is done. We are now in the midst of the crisis. Our self-sacrificing armies have long stood a living breastwork between the enemy and the property of those who you say now refuse to obey my call for the reserve militia. The State officers have nobly responded, and they and the two regiments of the State line have rendered important services on the battle-field, and I think the time has come when those who have so long occupied the more comfortable, secure and profitable positions in the rear under Confederate details, should step forward, meet the enemy and take their share of the danger.

You will, therefore, on or after the 20th day of this month (the day set apart in my proclamation for the militia of your county to leave home) proceed to arrest all such persons as are embraced in my proclamation who may refuse to accompany the balance of the reserve militia of the county, and will send under arrest to Atlanta to Maj.-Gen. G. W. Smith, where they will be dealt with according to law. To accomplish this object you are authorized to use all the force necessary. You will not take life unless it is absolutely necessary to overcome resistance. You will temporarily brevet or lance such persons as are necessary to aid in carrying out this order, and will use all non-commissioned officers and all the militia of the county, including all between fifty-five and sixty years of age, with all the guns in the county, if you cannot otherwise enforce obedience to the order contained in my proclamation. All able to bear arms must come to the front and aid in the defence of all that is dear to a people. Those who attempt to skulk from the discharge of this duty, or to hide under exemptions or details not known to the laws of Georgia, must be compelled to come and do their duty.

The rule laid down for the government of your conduct will apply to all the Aids-de Camp of the State, who will be expected to act cautiously and prudently, but firmly and decidedly.

Major-Gen. Smith will send a detail of one or more officers back to each county to aid in enforcing obedience to my orders, who will also act upon the rules above laid down. If armed resistance is made in any county, which is too powerful to be overcome by the military force at the command of the officer, he will report the fact, and sufficient armed force will be sent to overcome force with force, and to compel delinquents to do their duty.

The militia who report from each county should see that they bring with them those who refuse to come, by sending out details at the time of starting, when necessary to gather them up.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Personal.—Lieut. Philip Clayton Rogers, son of the late Dr. Philip R. Rogers, who was attached to the Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and captured May 6 in the battle of the Wilderness, was alive and well, a prisoner of war at Macon, Ga., May 31, which is the date of a letter received from him by Col. Funk, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment.

Herring Again Triumphant.—At the recent extensive conflagration at Mexico, N. Y., the County safe, manufactured by Herring, stood a severe test. After the fire it was dug out, and its contents found in a perfect state of preservation.

Cheap dinners, cool lager, sparkling Weiss bier, Rhine wine of the best brands, prime cigars, etc., are among the attractions that have in so short a time made the new restaurant recently opened at No. 5 Frankfort-st., so popular with the business men of that neighborhood. Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock the rush is so great at times that customers have to wait their turn. The proprietor already talks of the necessity of a larger field of operations. No. 5 Frankfort-st. adjoins Tammany Hall, a few doors above the *Dispatch* office.—*New-York Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

The Great Fire
IN
MEXICO, N. Y.
HERRING'S SAFES.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Gents: At the time of the late disastrous fire at this place, the HERRING SAFES belonging to the County of Oswego, and occupied by the Surrogate, contained all my valuable papers, placed there for safe keeping. I had therein
$2,500 of Five-Twenty U. S. Bonds, about
$500 in Currency,
together with mortgages, notes, will, inventory and vouchers of the estate of the late O. H. Whitney, representing and accounting for value equal to
$50,000.

All these passed through the fire in perfect safety. The greenbacks are yet "legal-tender," and the papers are hardly discolored, envelopes and postage stamps are yet fit for use, and the Five-Twenty Bonds are in as perfect condition as when they passed the hands of the printer. The safe was in the second story, fell to the cellar, and there lay until it could be removed, preserving its contents, as above stated, through the hottest fire ever known in our unfortunate village.

Respectfully yours,
D. W. C. PECK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES and HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized iron, for sale only by
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," for curing rupture, is the best in the world. "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER," for females, is celebrated for its sustaining power. Braces unrivaled.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
July 11, 1864. No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

To Everybody!—Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price. The Diamond Parlor Match, the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the Lodi Manufacturing Co's., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes,
WITH
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.
The reputation that the Alum Patent Safes have enjoyed for many years of perfect impenetrability by fire, entire freedom from dampness, (the great evil of every other safe,) commends them to the attention of all persons requiring protection from fire and burglars. These safes are the only ones constructed of heavy angle iron and corner braces, which cannot be cut through. Bankers and jewelers requiring fire or burglar proof depositories, or both combined, are invited to examine the specimens at our Store, or at our Factory, where they can readily satisfy themselves of their superiority.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—Lubin's FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents.

MARRIED.

Genet—Lynch.—By Rev. J. S. Lord, of Harlem, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry W. Genet and Miss Marianna Lynch.

DIED.

Bedell.—On Thursday, July 28, Stephen H., youngest son of John H. and Abigal R. Bedell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of his parents, No. 21 Barrow st., on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Friends' Meeting-house, Amawalk, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

Briggs.—On Thursday evening, July 28, Mary B., wife of Charles A. Briggs, in the 61st year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

Cruger.—At Boscobel, on Wednesday, July 27, Margaret Isabella, daughter of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, aged 1 months and 10 days.

Funeral at 10½ A. M. this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., from the chapel at Boscobel.

Everit.—On Wednesday, July 27, Emma Augusta, daughter of Richard M. and Mary T. Everit, aged 9 months.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 176 Lexington-av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Hotchkiss.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, July 28, Frederic, infant son of F. W. and Ada C. Hotchkiss. Funeral Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Knight.—In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday morning, July 28, of cholera infantum, Edward F., youngest son of Samuel F. and Mary E. Knight, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, John Frith, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from the Baptist Church, Newtown.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Perkins.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, Lydia E. W., wife of James P. Perkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 56 State-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 30th inst. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Quiripel.—On Tuesday, July 26, Eleanor Ann, wife of Joseph Quiripel, aged 53 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 226 West 27th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery for interment.

Spring.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 28, Harriet F., wife of Amasa Spring, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 150 West 39th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Squires.—At Greenbrook, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 27, John R. Squires, only son of Stephen and Louisa C. Squires, aged 28 years and 10 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad leave for New-Market Station foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.; returning trains leave at 5 P. M.

Van Breekle.—On Thursday, July 28, John S. Van Breekle, aged 25 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Ternune, No. 244 Cottage-st., Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., at 4 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

Whitmore.—On Thursday morning, July 28, at Newark, N. J., Orrin H. Whitmore, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 382 Broad-st., Newark, at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, 30th inst. Funeral services will take place at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, the 31st inst.

Wright.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 26, Eva Anna, infant daughter of George and Harriet E. Wright, aged 10 months and 12 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Kentucky, Extra Class 453.—July 28, 1864.
9, 32, 1, 52, 43, 36, 49, 39, 41, 53, 21, 54, 59.
Kentucky, Class 454.—July 28, 1864.
7, 78, 37, 55, 65, 28, 22, 23, 40, 73, 72, 1.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 357.—July 28, 1864.
70, 24, 75, 56, 4, 63, 21, 2, 35, 30, 23, 20, 54.
Class 358.—July 28, 1864.
38, 47, 44, 74, 15, 28, 10, 32, 78, 23, 49, 30.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toile and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

HOP BAGGING,
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 53 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & SEAVER.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. Ward, No. 7 ...

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OF THE
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(Official Copy.)
WITH EXHAUSTIVE ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY OF THE ARTICLES, TAXES AND RATES IMPOSED; INDEX, SCHEDULES, MARGINAL REFERENCES, &c., &c.
This edition for clearness of letter-press, convenience of form, and excellence of arrangement is unsurpassed by any edition now before the public. It is, in fact, at once THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST. For correctness of text and availability it challenges comparison with any edition, at any price.
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Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Department, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as Infallible for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the Tribune, the Independent, and the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, }
late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., }
No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer. }

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

New-York, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Burns, Bruises, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
New-York, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
S. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE, RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1894, by LATHROP & MOTT, No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices. The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

C. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of

7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,

COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, 3d floor,) NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—The recess of the meeting of stockholders of this company expires 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when the meeting will again be in session at this office.

G. E. TAINTOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 12th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,

COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Room No. 20, third floor. NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES: NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 2 WALL-ST.

JULY 21, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.—Open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will be entitled to 5 months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, Vice-Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Sec'y.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON BOARD CITY OF WASHINGTON, supposed to have been taken in mistake, a black leather DISPATCH-BOX or WRITING-CASE. The owner will be found at No. 297 Broadway. A reward will be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN, OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & WATSON, NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS. French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECONDhand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY; sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Suffolk Hotel, in the village of Huntington, L. I., an English cottage, well built, marble mantels, &c., &c., good outhouses, together with fourteen acres of ground, beautifully located. Gentlemen who desire to purchase, view the property. It will recommend itself both to your judgment and taste.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet; lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete; the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are but two blocks from Central Park main entrance, situate on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

GOLD PRICES—FOR SALE, 20 COTTAGES, AT $1.300 to $1,800; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 16 lots, each $2,500 to $8,000. Also. 700 lots, at $150 to $500. Country seats, improved and unimproved, with 5 to 10 acres. C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high stoop, 21x60, best of order; 37th-st., Murray Hill; possession if desired; others desirably located—$8,000 to $50,000 and upward; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED, beautifully situated on East River, in Upper Ravenswood. For particulars address McB. S., Box No. 72 Astoria, L. I.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEWPORT, R. I., TO LET.—A first class furnished cottage or villa, situate on the best part of Bellevue-av., will be rented for the remainder of the season, having been engaged by a gentleman who was unexpectedly called to Europe. Apply to ABNER. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. N. Y., or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport R. I.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL.—Two of the ten new three-story and basement brick houses, with every convenience, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st., fronting on City Park. Rent to private families, $500. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 2.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A neat two-story house, containing nine rooms; barn attached. The house is situated on the banks of the river Kill Von Kull, Bergen Point, N. J., five minutes' walk from boat or cars, which leave hourly. Apply at No. 4 Jones-lane, New-York.

TO LET—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located, with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished; rent cheap, until April or for less time. Apply to E S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 86 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.—This vessel will be offered at public sale, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on SATURDAY, 30th July inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The *Mohawk* is a screw steamer of 459 tons burden, measuring 161 feet from knight head to tafrail, and 154 feet on main deck. Her extreme breadth of beam is 24 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches.

The Government may suspend the sale after the bidding has commenced.

The purchaser will be required, at the close of the sale, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount, otherwise the vessel will be sold to another party, the 10 per cent. to be forfeited if the vessel is not paid for and removed within ten days.

Further information may be had at the Navy-yard.

R. G. CURTIN, Naval Storekeeper.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. R. MINTURN WILL sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 29, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

900 boxes fresh Menton lemons.

Ex *Dorcre*, from Menton.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN OPTICAL INstrument store, No. 212 Broadway. The stock is all new and well selected, the place is favorably known, and of great inducement to any one who wishes to engage in the business. Reason for selling, the proprietor wishes to retire from business. B. H. HORN.

$10,000 TO $12,000.—PARTNER WANTed, an active business man, with this amount, to engage in a manufacturing business already established in this City. Fine factory, with steam power, &c., &c., in full operation. Only principals having the means need address H., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

TWO SUPERIOR ENGLISH PATENT Lever Watches, made by R. and G. Beesley, Liverpool, for sale below present prices, if applied for soon. Call on J. W. EINHAUS, Watchmaker, No. 58 Chatham-st., up stairs, near Chambers-st.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No 5,335 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND STAtionery store, with route attached, in a good locality in this City; doing a good business; established ten years. Will be sold cheap. Address A. L. R., Box No. 2,312 Lower Post-office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHTS FOR Carver's Submarine Boat. The attention of parties interested in naval improvements is earnestly invited. Price $30,000. SNYDER & WALKER, No. 229 Broadway.

TO COAL MINERS.—WANTED TO PURchase 30 tons of best red ash coal for family use. Address, stating price, &c., to RICHARD OATIS, No. 11 Chambers-st., New-York City.

WANTED—THE TIMES FOR JUNE 19 AND 23, to complete a file. A liberal price will be paid at 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to secure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE 50 CENTS. PP.86.

THE NERVOUS AND VASCULAR CONNEXION BETWEEN THE MOTHER AND FŒTUS IN UTERO.

By JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.

BAILLIERE BROS., No. 520 Broadway, WOOD, No. 61 Walker-st., N. Y.

NOTICES.

"He has handled the subject ably and most scientifically."—*Prof. Mott's Surgical Lectures, N. Y. University, Feb.*, 1864. "In fact the subject should have been written upon long ere this, and as it is, the profession are under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. O'Reilly for having afforded them a key to unlock the mysteries of nature."—*Prof. Budd's Lectures on Obstetrics, N. Y. University, Feb.*, 1864. "You have opened up a field of observation which cannot fail, in your hands, to lead to most important results."—*William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.* "The author's views are clearly stated, his arguments, if not demonstrative, are at least ingenious, his conclusions logical, and will well repay the time devoted to their study."—*Chicago Medical Journal.* "This work consists of an ingenious argument to show that there is a nervous connexion between the Mother and Fœtus in Utero. Facts illustrative and demonstrative are introduced, and the philosophy of mental impressions being conveyed to the Fœtus in Utero by the mother, is presented according to the original and enlightened views of the author. It is impossible to give our readers any very satisfactory résumé of the arguments presented, or the opinions entertained by Dr. O'Reilly. He has studied this subject with great care, and is explaining facts which have been hitherto stupidly denied, because they could not be satisfactorily explained. Physicians who deny that mental impressions made upon the mother can be conveyed to the Fœtus in Utero, are especially invited to read this book; they will see that there are '*some stranger things than dreamt of in their philosophy*.' We have been deeply interested in the perusal of the book, and though perhaps all the positions are not yet fully established, yet the originality, philosophy and perspicuity of the work commend it to the careful consideration of all."—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.* "The quotation from St. Luke is very adroit, in fact, it is sublimely apropos; it is worth whole volumes of demonstrative material from other sources."—*John Shanks, M. D., New-York.* "With his characteristic originality and ingenuity, Dr. O'Reilly labors to prove that there is a nervous connection by which impressions are conveyed from the mother to the fœtus in utero, a doctrine hitherto ignored by a large portion of the medical profession. Yet, however sceptical we may be on this point, we have been deeply interested in the perusal of the book, and commend it to the consideration of our readers".—*American Medical Times, New-York.* "It would be useless in our limited space to attempt to make any argument for or against the theory broached herein, still less to express a bold opinion respecting the correctness or the contrary of the deductions made by the erudite author. But we should do great wrong did we not recognize the research, industry and originality so evident in its pages, and without expressing an opinion upon this questio vexata, to acknowledge the valuable facts collected and the bold reasoning upon them."—*New-York Medical Independent.* "We think Dr. O'Reilly is correct when he asserts that vitality has its seat in the organic nervous system."—*Cincinnati Lancet and Observer.* "The same may be said with regard to his opinion of the direct vascular connection. We find, indeed, that Dr. O'Reilly's views on many subjects differ from those generally held, and none more so than that the seat of life is located in the sympathetic nerves and ganglia. Altogether the work is highly interesting, and has given us some food for thought and much amusement with its curious stories and more curious illustrations. We recommend it as a treat to our readers."—*Canada Lancet.*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

CLEANLINESS! — A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship existing in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN has been dissolved by the death of Milton G. Rathbun, one of the members of said firm.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT, Surviving General Partner.
ALEXANDER STOBO, Special Partner.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by and between the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York in such case made and provided. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & MOORE.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of manufacturing and buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto.

Agnes Alice Abbatt, who resides in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and Washington Irving Moore, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, are the only general partners; and Alexander Stobo, who resides in the Town of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, is the only special partner.

The said Alexander Stobo, the said special partner, has actually contributed in cash, as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of $15,000. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 2d day of July, 1864, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, 1867.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT.
WASHINGTON I. MOORE.
ALEXANDER STOBO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.

The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS, Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
E. P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Beside being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the U. S., No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne: that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit { Given under our hands and seals
this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals
this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864. }

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided,* That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided,* That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further,* That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General: that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States; *Provided,* That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals,*"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz.: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Allegheny, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded:

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals
this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NO. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S" six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals
this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bides, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that a ship with several cases of yellow fever on board is now at Quarantine, and it is apprehended that the crew and passengers and others may endeavor to evade the regulations of the Health Officer; now, therefore, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby give public notice to all citizens to obey the rules and regulations adopted by the Health Officer, and do forbid any person to go on board or have communication with any vessel or vessels at Quarantine, or with the crews or passengers thereof, without the express permission of the Health Officer; and do urge the Police to be vigilant in enforcing such rules and regulations, and particularly to arrest any person that there is reason to believe has escaped from Quarantine, or violated any of the Quarantine laws, or rules and regulations of the Health Officer.—Dated New-York, July 27, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300, Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¾ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commandor.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship

COSTA RICA,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship

EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,000 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The new steamship GOLDEN RULE, of the Central American Transit Company Line, will sail for San Juan del Norte, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August proximo, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR at San Juan del Sur, for San Francisco.

For passage only apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL TRIUMPHANT. ATTRACTION UNEQUALED.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME,
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

The charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, Mlle. LOUISE, and a full company appear.

ETHIOPIAN SONGS and DANCES...J. H. CLIFFORD

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, in Lecture Room, without additional charge, of

HERR NADOLSKI'S
WONDERFUL CABINET,

only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing two hundred varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN,

will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most difficult

OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS,

with all the effect of a

FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,

introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,

BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, TWO DWARFS, THE THREE ALBINOS, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, HAWK-BILL TORTOISE, KANGAROOS, PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AUTOMATON WRITER, MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864. }

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 10; 6:10 A.M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P.M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER leaves Jay-st. pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 o'clock; Newburgh at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10½.

Lessee and Manager....................Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THIRD WEEK
CONTINUED FLATTERING RECEPTION
BY BRILLIANT
AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
of the distinguished artiste
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear, FRIDAY EVENING, July 29,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the grand Spectacular Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE,
which has met with the
GREATEST SUCCESS,

Warranting its repetition every evening till further notice.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc., in the principal characters.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Manager....................Geo. Wood

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 29th and 30th,
16th and 17th nights of the highly successful engagement of the young, beautiful, gifted, the magnificent
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who will appear as the
FRENCH SPY.
FRENCH SPY.
FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with
JENNY LIND,
in which
Miss WESTERN
will introduce an
ETHIOPIAN MEDLEY AND DANCE.

Seats may be secured three days in advance.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8

GENUINE AND UNDOUBTED SUCCESS IN IRISH COMEDY OF
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,
MR. DAN BRYANT

EVERY NIGHT until further notice, will be repeated the domestic drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled,

THE IRISH EMIGRANT

Tim O'Brien....................Mr. DAN BRYANT

Other characters by Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, &c.

Concluding with W. R. Floyd's adaptation of

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy, with song of "Lanagan's Ball" and an Irish Jig....................Mr. DAN BRYANT

Other characters by W. R. Floyd, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Daly and Miss Ione Burke.

In rehearsal, Boucicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN, with Mr. DAN BRYANT as MILES NA COPALEEN.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Piano, manufacture of Hazleton Bros., No. 1,874; double round carved legs, fancy mouldings, 7¼-octave, rosewood case; present price, if new, $800. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. M. E. LOCKWOOD, No. 118 5th-av.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 738 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A QUIET RESPECTABLE SINGLE gentleman, a neatly furnished room on second floor, in a small private American family; terms $8 per mouth. Inquire No. 54 Downing-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER QUARTERS IN THE COUNTRY can be had at the parsonage of Rev. R. H. WALLACE, seven miles back of Newburgh, and three miles from Sauisbury Station, of the Newburgh Branch Railroad. Address him at Newburgh, or J. VAN SANTVOORD, at Munn & Co.'s, No. 37 Park-row.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, at foot of 152d-st.; trains stop at the door; 45 minutes from Chambers-st station by Hudson River Railroad. Two rooms now vacant.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars inquire of [illegible] W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Barclay.

MR. P. HAWVER HAVING FINISHED his new house at Palenville, Green County, N. Y., near the Catskill Mountain House, is prepared to take boarders for the season, at prices ranging from $7, $8 to $10 per week.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL—OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., 1¼ hours from New-York, by steamboat Matteawan, foot of Murray-st., 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Returning at 7 A. M. Five groves. Splendid surf sea bathing. Terms moderate.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

MEETING OF THE IRONWORKERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED

THE CITIZENS'. ASSOCIATION INDORSED.

A grand mass meeting of the Iron Workers of this City was held last evening at Cooper Institute. Long before the hour of opening the hall was crowded, and in the street in front of the Institute a crowd had assembled. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. The speeches which, upheld and approved the views and actions of the Citizens Associations were heartily cheered. The room was neatly decorated with flags, and on each side of the President's chair were suspended banners bearing the following inscriptions:

"Work is King—Politicians shall rule us no longer. Help us save our City."

"The Citizens' Association proposes to carry power back to the people, and enable them to select their own candidates, whom they know to be honest and capable."

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. William L. Wemmels, of the Eckford Works, was unanimously elected President. Mr. J. M. Hicks, of the Novelty Works, was appointed Secretary. On being elected, the President said:

Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in standing before you as I now do, and I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, but we cannot make steam engines without hands to build them, neither can we manage this ship without men to work it. I therefore ask you, who will you have for Vice-Presidents?

The names of the following gentlemen were then proposed, and they were unanimously elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Architectural Works—Samuel Dorsett, Edward Carr, Charles Hewlett, Israel Papps, A. G. Hawks, B. P. Winslow, James O'Connor, James M. Duclos.

Allaire Works—Joseph Southworth, E. Winship, Francis S. Bacon, Elijah Olmstead, Bernard Clark, B. Majorey, Sylvester H. Carpenter, Charles H. C. Downs, John H. Ames.

Delamater Works—James Miller, Wm. A. Morrison, S. V. Crollus, F. Sibley, Charles Van Wagenen, George W. Maxson, Robert Yates.

Eckford Works—Wm. L. Wemmell, Frederick Fitzpatrick.

Dewhurst and Emerson Works—John F. Emerson.

Herring's Safe Factory—Jacob Weimar.

Hoe & Co.'s Works.—Wm. H. Setchell, Robert Sears, John McLaren, Wm. Colby, Henry Carvin, Dominick Weckerlin, Sheldon W. Bailey, Charles R. Harveys.

Murphy's & Peases' Works.—J. S. Lanback, O. Greenlie, John Murphy, Alexander Newlands.

Morgan Works.—J. A. Hayward, Henry Mason, Samuel Gelston, Richard Jones, Amos Miller, Wm. Fletcher, Lewis Sheriding.

The following gentlemen were then elected Secretaries:

Novelty Works—Geo. Allison, Wm. Wade.

Arch Works—Chas. A. Hurlbut, Francis Mulligan.

Delamater Works—George Westerfield, David Bunnell.

Eckford Works—J. H. Young, John Green.

Emerson & Dewhurst—Wm. Thompson, R. H. Dewey.

Hoe & Co.—Thos. Russell, Wm. Hofner.

Morgan Works—J. H. Sudden, P. Sancton.

Ætna Works—John Kennedy, Henry Rodman.

Excelsior Works—Henry Purdy, Wm. McKay.

The meeting being thus fully organized the President made the following speech:

Fellow Mechanics: We have been called from our workshops and our toil to be present here to compare notes on the condition of the great City of New-York. Whether it shall continue to be misruled as it has been is left for you to determine and decide. Our programme says the President will briefly state the objects of the meeting. Not being a public speaker I will merely say that we ought to go into this work with a will, and regain our lost power by determined action and iron will, and then this City will be governed by honest men. Cotton is no longer King, but bone and sinew must rule New-York. Already politicians are trying to injure this meeting by button-holeing you as you come to this meeting, to explain to you that you can do nothing. The same kind of men whispered in Fulton's ears, you can never make a steam-engine propel a boat up the river; but he did, and we can learn a valuable lesson from Fulton. The object of this meeting is to take such action that New-York must be ruled by honest men. Every dollar paid by you or I can no longer go into the pockets of politicians, nor will it do for them hereafter to buy cologne water to sprinkle the reporters of a public press, and then tell us that we have clean streets. Our object is to regain our rights and again place honest men in power.

A preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adoped, which were in substance: That the Government of the City is corrupt, and taxes have been increased in consequnce; that the great object of politicians is to spend the people's money; that abuses in the City Government are owing to the neglect of citizens to unite in securing right men; that the time has come when every citizen must use his earnest exertions to rescue the City from reckless authorities; that the people are the rightful source of power; that it is the duty of the people to select honest and competent, irrespective of party, to govern the City; that the Citizens' Association, in its efforts to reform municipal abuses, commends itself to confidence and by its plan of carrying power back to the people, on the great fundamental principle upon which self-government is founded, and confiding in the people to select honest, capable men for office, has proclaimed the great idea which will combine all honest men, harmonize the interests of capital and labor, and guarantee the elevation to office of competent, good men, who will faithfully serve the people.

The resolutions further state that the workingmen bear the largest burdens arising from bad government; that the rate of taxation, amounting to $15 a head, is a burden too heavy to be borne; that the large property and valuable franchises of the City should no longer be allowed to run to waste through mismanagement and fraud, but be intrusted to honest public servants for the people's advantage; that the workingmen propose to cast their votes at the next election to dismiss dishonest and bad officers; that the present City Government fails in giving protection of life, liberty and property, and in encouraging industry, energy and good order, irrespective of party politics which are the legitimate objects of good government; that the streets in the City are not kept in a cleanly condition as has been stated, and that it is a sacred duty to emblazon in large letters upon the walls of our City, the acts of those who have traded in, bartered, sold and betrayed the rights of the people, so that the deeds of these men may blacken from day to day in the sight of the whole community, that others may be deterred from future acts of injustice and high-handed wrong.

Mr. Robert Crowe was then introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Robert Crowe was the first speaker introduced. He said:

Fellow-Workingmen: The Chairman has truthfully, pertinently and eloquently indicated the character of our meeting, but that you may thoroughly understand the object of this organization, permit me briefly to preface my remarks this evening by a very interesting little anecdote. When that stupendous compliment paid to men of industry by men of genius, the Crystal Palace, was erected, a great discussion originated in the minds of the great men as to how they could possibly keep out the sparrows from the building, as they were fearful of the injury which these birds might do to the statuary and painting. *Punch* represented that a cabinet council was actually called upon the question. One of the noble Lords suggested that they should plentifully spread bird lime to catch the sparrows; another suggested that they should fire a cannon, but that was objected to because it would break the windows, and the first because it would spread more dirt than the sparrows. Another suggested smoking them out, but they concluded that smoke would do more damage than the sparrows, when at last the Duke of Wellington rose and in his own demure manner suggested the propriety of sending a sparrow hawk among them. [Applause.] Gentlemen, in all previous reformatory efforts for this City, it has only been one party trying to remove another. In other words it has been the devil trying to whitewash his secretary, but before we have done with you, before we have done with the politicians of New-York, they will have discovered that not with smoke we intend to terrify nor with cannon do we intend to frighten thieves, nor with bird-lime nor yet with rose water, but as a Citizen's Association we shall come into the nest of thieves as a sparrow-hawk scattering them from their unholy work. Now Mr. President let me briefly state the character of the Citizens' Association. This organization is pressing forward in the cause of municipal reform with a vigor and confidence which are the pledge of triumphant results. Though of recent origin, its movements are creating alarm in the counsels of the corruptionists and hope in the hearts of the friends of order and honesty. If any of my hearers here to-night imagine this association to be like many previous organizations for City reform, whose vigor was inspired by some ephemeral excitement, and whose fitful efforts and quick decline left the evils they combatted in full force in the field, and the friends of reform disheartened and hopeless, they have much mistaken the character of the Citizens' Association. There has been no such organization before. It has all the elements of stability, efficiency and success to constitute it a permanent and powerful institution as permanent as the public schools, the Government or the Church. It embodies the highest intelligence, the weightiest influence, ample pecuniary resources, enlarged views and purposes, and has one of the finest fields and the strongest motives to inspire its efforts. This association is a union of citizens, irrespective of party, aiming to secure wise and honest government for the City in place of the wasteful and corrupt rule which now exhausts our substance and disgraces our City. It is based on the idea that the people are the rightful source of power, and from them must proceed the selection of competent, reliable public servants; and it labors to bring the people to resume the right of nominating and electing, instead of permitting interested and corrupt men to nominate and elect themselves by the machinery so long employed to perpetuate their evil sway. The Central Citizens' Association, instead of dictating the selection of candidates, aims rather to induce the people to take the whole matter into their own hands, and in the exercise of their good sense and right feeling to find among their fellow citizens the men whom they can safely trust with the offices of the City. To this end the association acts through ward organizations in every ward, where meetings are held, addresses delivered, and information diffused. Reading-rooms are established, intelligent visitation from house to house, aids to educate the masses; and the people are brought to see the great interest they have in good city government, and the mischiefs and burdens entailed by corrupt authorities, and they are shown that they can have honest officials whenever they determine to choose them. Each ward has its executive committee of one hundred, composed of all classes and interests, and each election district and block has its sub-committee, thus reaching every man and inviting all to join the association and exercise their judgment in favor of the right kind of candidates. Never has there been an organization so thoroughly adapted to make the people the real fountain-head of power and authority. Other associations appeal to the people in favor of men already nominated. This association asks the people to name men from among themselves, and then bears the expense of the election, that the man may go into office untrammelled by pledge or obligation to any one. Other associations call upon the people to support the party, which means the managers, who live by politics. The Citizens' Association urges the people to protect themselves and the interests of the community in which their lot is cast. A striking feature of the Association is its distinct yet coöperative departments, embracing the following Boards, viz.: The Board of Leal Advisers numbers twelve eminent lawyers, among whom are Chas. O'Conor, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Daniel Lord, Murray Hoffman, Francis B. Cutting, and others of like standing. The Board of Hygiene and Public Health is composed of twelve distinguished medical men, among them Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, James R. Wood and others, besides several eminent chemists.

The Board of Civil Engineers is a body of accomplished civil, topographical and mechanical engineers, and some prominent architects. The Board of Public Instruction consists of Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, and a number of eminent friends of education. Thus the whole ground involved in the reform of municipal administration, and in the whole range of public improvement, educational interest and general progress, comes under the supervision of the highest and most competent review and direction. The most intelligent advice and coöperation is thus provided for every exigency. Each of the Boards just named has its regular meetings, plans and consultations, and is earnestly coöperating in the great objects of the Association. Here, then, we have the thoroughly elaborated and wisely arranged machinery by which this misgoverned City may be rescued from corrupt control, and placed in the hands of upright, competent men, chosen from the ranks of the people, by the people, for the good of the people. It is a grand and worthy object, and the means are simple, thorough, all-pervading, and adequate to the end in view. A hundred millions worth of City property, which now yields little income to the city, is to be taken from the hands of unfaithful servants, and entrusted to honest, capable men. Fifteen millions of annual tax, which now oppress the people, are to be removed by upright rulers, wisely improving the property of the city, till its revenues pay the larger part of its expenses. The health and lives of thousands now annually sacrificed, are to be protected by a reformed sanitary administration. It is impossible to portray, in a single article, the manifold and priceless benefits which a regenerated Government may bestow, which, instead of wielding its authority and resources for the aggrandizement of its officials, makes the welfare of all classes and interests its guide and motive power. Who can estimate the impulse and vitality which would be given to industry and enterprise, to health, comfort, order, education, morality, by a paternal government springing from the people, and laboring faithfully for the common welfare. And here in the Citizens' Association is the agency by which these blessings may be secured. The people need good government. They desire it, and lament the evils of corrupt rule. Will there ever be a more perfect, thorough, far-reaching plan than that which is offered you to-night by the Citizens' Association. This great and imperial City—I say it to-night in the name of the artisans, in the name of the masses—shall yet be redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled from the mass of corrupt influences which has centred upon its brighter and nobler spots, and kept the people bound and fettered by its power. [Great applause.] Mr. President, in conclusion let me say, that when the masses marshall and march to triumph, and when the battle is over and the hour shall come when we can sit calmly down to review the past, glorying in the triumphs of the present, and seeing nothing in the future to mar the full development and extending glory of this your City; when we can point in history to the men who in the hour of despondency, dared to come out and ask you by your combined power to break through this corruption, we can then shout exultingly in the language of Scotland's second Burns:

Here's to the great and good and true,
Who made us what we are,
Who lit the lamp that still must glow
With radiance brighter far.
Glory to them in coming times,
And through eternity,
That burst corruption's galling chains,
And bade New-York be free!
[Tremendous applause.]

Mr. J. A. Howard was the next speaker introduced. He said the movement was one in which all were interested. What the Citizen's Association intended to do was to give back the control of the City Government to the people. He thought that power rightfully belonged to the people. He wanted honest men in power. He could not remain silent when impositions were being practiced. He wished to give the politicians to understand that they had a class of men to deal with who were iron-clad and brass lined. Mr. Howard, during his speech, was frequently interrupted by applause.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Patrick Daly arose among the audience, and, after a speech in which he commented in very strong terms on Mr. Boole's actions, and stated that he had been removed from his position in consequence of the stand he had taken against that gentleman, offered the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted.

Resolved, As the unanimous sentiment of this meeting, that Gov. Seymour be requested to immediately remove from office F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, for malfeasance in office. That this step is alike demanded by high moral considerations and a due regard to the interests of an outraged and long suffering community. That the charges made and presented against F. I. A. Boole for official delinquencies, and now in possession of His Excellency the Governor, have been abundantly proved, and that the longer retention in office of said F. I. A. Boole is but an additional incentive to the further perpetration of frauds against the City and fresh outrages upon the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor by the Citizens' Association of this City.

The Secretary then offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the proprietors of the various machine shops and iron works who have made this a nine-hour day, for the purpose of affording their employes an opportunity of attending this meeting. We recognize in it an act of courtesy and kindness, which we duly appreciate and gratefully acknowledge.

Resolved, That a letter be prepared and addressed to the New-York Press, requesting their earnest and cordial coöperation with the iron trade of this City in aiding in the great movement for *reform* in our Municipal Government, inaugurated by the Citizens' Association of New-York, which has the hearty concurrence and active support of the great masses of workingmen of all the trades in this great Metropolis.

And that this letter be signed by the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of this meeting.

After a few congratulatory remarks by the President the meetikg adjourned.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Large Increase of the Mediterranean Squadron.

The failure of our National vessels, stationed and cruising in the Western Hemisphere, to rid the ocean of the rebel privateers, has induced the Secretary of the Navy to augment considerably the foreign squadrons. Extra ships have been sent to the West Indies, and special service, and others are now fitting out for the coast of Europe. Within a few weeks the United States naval forces in the latter vicinity have been largely increased. The following table will show at a glance the opponents through which the new *Alabama* must slip before she can gain access:

Name.	Description.	Officers and Men.
Kearsarge	Screw-sloop	250
Tuscarora	Screw-sloop	250
St. Louis	Sailing-corvette	300
Constellation	Sailing-corvette	300
Niagara	Steam-frigate	500
Ticonderoga	Steam-sloop	300
Sacramento	Steam sloop	300
Total		2,000

All these vessels, save the *Constellation* and *St. Louis*, are fast steamers, able to steam from 12 to 16 miles an hour. The sailing ships, however, have very formidable batteries, having no less than 20 guns each. It will thus be seen that Capt. Semmes will have to keep a pretty bright lookout ahead to escape from England this time.

THE TRANSPORT UNION.

The United States steam transport *Union* has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Quarantine, where she was detained for some time. The friends of the officers and crew of the vessel have now an opportunity to see them. The *Union* will soon prepare for another trip to the South Atlantic fleet, and will take out letters, papers and parcels for the vessels attached to it. There is no case of sickness now on board the vessel. Passes are required to visit her.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

NEGRO SUBSTITUTES.

Recruiting in Rebel States.

Men are not enlisting in this city near so rapidly as was expected, and unless a decided change is made very soon a draft must be made. We are now enlisting an average of twenty to thirty men, and there seems to be but little hope of our doing much better. If the Supervisors immediately appoint agents to recruit in the rebel States, it may help very materially. Madison County has appointed two agents, who will leave for their new field of operations to-day. Queens County has appointed Wm. Turner and —— Carll as agents to recruit men for the county, in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. These gentlemen also will leave for Newbern to-day, and are confident of obtaining all the men necessary to fill the quota of Queens County. The following is the authorization given by Gov. Seymour:

State of New-York, }
Albany, —— }

The Supervisors of the County of ——, in said State, having appointed —— —— recruiting agents for said county in the States of —— ——, under the provisions of section three (3) of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and of General Orders No. 227, War Department, of July 9, 1864," he is sent to such State as such agent, under the provisions of such act, until the 5th day of September next, subject at all times to the revocation or modification thereof.

It is expressly understood that the State of New-York is in no manner to be held responsible for the repayment of bounties paid by said —— to recruits, or for his services or expense as such agent, or in any way held responsible for his acts. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

NEGRO SUBSTITUTES.

Gen. Hays says that the opinion of Supervisor Blunt, contained in his letter to Mr. Collyer, that the fact of a colored man having previously been a slave does not exempt him from the draft, and that he cannot be accepted as a substitute for that reason, is incorrect. The General declares that the decisions relative to black substitutes do not apply to recruiting in the rebel States.

LINDSEY BLUES.

The following order has been issued by the Colonel of the Lindsey Blues:

Headquarters Lindsey Blues, }
One Hundred and Second Reg't, N. G. S. N. Y., }
Mercer House, July 28, 1864. }

General Order No. 5.—I. Commandants of companies are directed to have their muster rolls completed immediately, and assemble their commands at these headquarters Friday, July 29, at 8 o'clock P. M. promptly, for mustering in.

II. The drum corps are ordered to report to the Drum Major at No. 654 Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M., for organization. By order. Col. JOHN A. WILSEY.

Henry J. White, Adjutant.

THE FAT-MELTING NUISANCE.

The City Inspector on the Inherent Right of the Board of Health to Convene without the Call of the Mayor.

City Inspector Boole has again addressed the Common Council to urge the convening of the Board of Health, to take measures for banishing the fat-melting business from the City. The Mayor declines to convene that body, of which he is the President, by virtue of his position as Mayor, believing that what the City Inspector wishes to do can be accomplished through the Commissioners of Health, and that no need exists for calling a meeting of the Board of Health. The City Inspector holds a contrary view, and is unremitting in efforts to obtain the authority of the Board of Health. The following communication, which came before the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and was referred to a committee, shows how the City Inspector thinks both the Mayor and the fat-melters may be overcome:

City Inspector's Department, }
New-York, July 19, 1864. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: I must again urge upon your honorable body the necessity of some immediate action to enable me to abate various nuisances in our midst: which, at this season of the year especially, endanger the public health. Complaints are daily made to this Department, and have been for months past, of fat-boiling and other occupations which render the neighborhoods in which they are located almost uninhabitable, not only because of the offensive and loathsome smells emanating from them, but because of the poisonous gases which infect the atmosphere for a great distance, and breed disease and death. Your honorable body has already had the subject under consideration, and decided that, acting in your capacity as the Common Council, you have not the power to prohibit these occupations from being carried on, but only when acting as the Board of Health. In my last communication I urged upon you to convene as the Board of Health, and endeavored to show, and, as I think, did show conclusively, that you possessed the power to do so. I had previously repeatedly urged upon His Honor the Mayor to exercise the power vested in him by law to convene the Board of Health, but for some reason he has persistently refused. In urging this action upon the Mayor, I laid before him my views of its necessity, presenting to him my reasons for believing that no efficient measures could be adopted for the abatement of these most offensive and dangerous nuisances except by that body. In these views I have since been sustained by your Honorable Body. But although His Honor the Mayor has refused to convene the Board of Health, such refusal does not necessarily prevent its meeting and taking the action so necessary to preserve the public health and comfort. The whole tenor of the law relative to the public health in this City goes to show that it was contemplated that the Board of Health should be in almost continual session, and that, although the Mayor may, in an emergency, convene them when not in session, the grant of that power to him does not mean they shall only meet when so convened by him, but like any other similar body, they may meet and adjourn of their own volition. The Revised Statutes, Title I., Part I., chapter 14, provides, in section 5, "that the Mayor and Commissioners of Health shall render their advice to the Board of Health in all matters connected with the public health." Section 9 provides that the Health Commissioner, under the direction of the Board of Health, shall assist the Resident Physician in the discharge of his duties. Section 11 provides that he shall render to the Board of Health a monthly account of his receipts and disbursements. How can this latter provision be complied with, unless the board meets at least once a month? Or, could any of them be complied with, if the Mayor possessed the sole power to convene the board, and neglected or refused to do so?

Besides the foregoing provisions of the Revised Statutes, the Act of 1850 relative to the public health provides in the third subdivision of section one that "it shall be the duty of the City Inspector, on complaint being made to him, or whenever he shall deem any business, trade or profession, carried on by any person or persons in the City of New-York, detrimental to the public health, to notify such person or persons to show cause before the Board of Health, at a time and place to be specified in such notice, why the same should not be discontinued or removed." How can I comply with this duty if the Board of Health do not meet?

In presenting this matter to your Honorable Body, and urging you to convene yourselves as the Board of Health without awaiting the call of His Honor the Mayor, I desire distinctly to disclaim any intention of official discourtesy to that gentleman, and I am actuated solely by my views of my own duty, and the requirements of the public good.

With the hope that your Honorable Body will coincide with me in the necessity and expediency of your meeting as the Board of Health, and will take immediate action relative thereto,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

A New-York Merchant Charged with Arson.

HE IS ARRESTED AND HELD IN $5,000 BAIL—FULL PARTICULARS OF HIS ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A singular case of arson and an attempt thereby to defraud the insurance companies of this City, was brought to light yesterday, before Justice Dowling, of the Lower Police Court. From the testimony given in court, it appears that on the night of the 15th ult. a fire occurred in the basement of the "Great North American Tea Store," situated in Broome-street, near Centre, kept by John Bellamy & Co. The firm consisted of John Bellamy, the accused, and the wife of a Mr. Wm. Goodwin. The wife was authorized to be a member of the firm by virtue of a power of attorney executed by Mr. Goodwin, her husband. The loss sustained by the fire did not exceed $1,000. Soon after the event, Fire Marshal Baker began an investigation relative to the occurrence, and from all the evidence in the case, he has been led to conclude that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The following is the substance of the evidence sworn to before Justice Dowling:

Wm. Goodwin, resing at No. 10 Eleventh-street, deposed that he represented his wife as a partner with Bellamy, the accused, in the above firm, and that a fire occurred on their premises on the evening of the 15th of June, which he believed was not the result of accident; they were insured for $5,700 in the Brevoort, Relief and People's Insurance Companies; for some time he had noticed that Bellamy was very anxious to get rid of the store and close up the business, and they had advertised the business for sale, but had not met with a purchaser; Bellamy had proposed to him to burn out the store as the best way of closing up the business, and said he could fix it so that the devil himself could not find it out; he also noticed that the accused had made frequent experiments to discover how long a candle of a certain length would take to burn down to a certain point, and had fixed a lighted candle under an empty tea box for this purpose in the basement between the boiler and the roasting machine; the accused had frequently remarked to him that a place could be so fixed as to be set on fire at any given time by means of a slow match or candle; on the afternoon of the 15th ult. Bellamy went down stairs into the basement in the absence of the engineer, and stayed about fifteen or twenty minutes, and deponent believes that the preparations to burn out the store were made at that time, by placing a lighted candle under an empty tea box which had been previously prepared. Further deponent states that the day after the fire Bellamy made certain alterations in the books, which made the stock in the store appear $1,000 less than it really was; when asked what he did that for, he replied that it would not do to let the insurance people see that as the books showed more stock than there was in the store; on the night of the fire Bellamy took out of the store a quart bottle, partly filled with alcohol, and remarked at the time that he was glad no one had seen it; he subsequently said, we must keep the same story together, as if they did not they would get no insurance, but would get into trouble; the loss by the fire was about $300, which the insurance companies paid; Bellamy had, previous to the occurrence of the fire, insisted on having at least $1,000 more insurance, to which the deponent objected; the accused kept a transcript of the list of stock on a sheet of paper in his pocket, and remarked that the insurance companies could not compute the value of the stock, $1,000 more or less, for if the store was burned out, they would have to depend entirely on the transcript he carried in his pocket.

Edwin Hampson, of No. 219 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, testified that he was an engineer, and had been employed as such at the establishment in question, situated in Broome-street, near Centre; on the day of the fire he left the engine-room, which was in the basement of the store, at about noon, for dinner, and when he returned he found that somebody had been there in his absence and had upset some empty spice and tea boxes; he left work at about half past five in the evening, put out the fire, threw water on it, and left the place, in his opinion, secure against fire; on the next morning he found that there had been a fire in the basement which had originated among the empty tea-boxes or the kindling wood, and he also found a black bottle there which smelt very strongly of having contained alcohol; he accompanied Bellamy down to the office of the Brevoort Insurance Company the next day, and on the way down, the accused told him not to tell any one that he (Bellamy) had been down in the basement on the day of the fire; he also directed the deponent to state that there was about $2,500 worth of goods destroyed in the basement, so that they could make out a large claim against the insurance companies; Bellamy said that he (Hampson) should stick to him, and he would see him all right; he then directed him to break in the head of the flour barrels and rip open the bags of coffee, so as to make the goods look as bad as possible, all of which the deponent did as directed; the accused also told him to take the blame of the fire upon himself, or say that it originated from sparks from the furnace, but the deponent believed that the premises were purposely fired; a few days before the fire he had accidentally upset an empty tea-box, and found a piece of sperm candle two inches and a half in length burning underneath; he called down Mr. Bellamy, who said it was all right, he was merely trying an experiment; there could have been a lighted candle under a box on the evening of the fire, when he left the basement, and he not have noticed it, as the box would effectually hide the light of the candle.

Officer Jolley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was authorized by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Dowling, on the above affidavits, to take Bellamy into custody. When the prisoner was arraigned before the court, he pleaded not guilty, and was required to find bail in the sum of $5,000. Mr. George P. Bradford, of the firm of Longstreet, Bradford & Co., No. 348 Broadway, and Mr. Edward Warmsley, of No. 331 Sixth-avenue, gave the requisite bonds, and Bellamy was thereupon discharged from custody.

Hoboken Turtle Club.

This excellent, jolly and ancient organization, dating back to 1796, had a grand time yesterday afternoon at Striker's Bay. The grove at the back of the hotel was set apart for the benefit of the members of the club and their guests. A rope extending from tree to tree inclosed the entire grove and kept off all intruders. At the entrance a banner was suspended, bearing the motto of the club,

"As we journey through life, let us live by the way,"

and the trees were otherwise neatly decorated. At the back of the grounds stands the kitchen, having two immense cauldrons and everything useful that the most accomplished soup-maker could wish for. In the centre of the grounds long tables were placed, and seats for about 150 persons. Between the kitchen and these tables the punch-table stood, and under it great tubs of punch, while around it were clusters of thirsty mortals, waiting for the "sound of the gong."

The worthy President of the club, Mr. James L. Miller, was present, and had supreme command. He wore as his badge of office the beautiful pin which was presented to him some time since by the members of the club, and which attracted considerable attention. At a few moments before 4 o'clock he gave the first order. Mr. Shurrager immediately sprang to his station behind the punch table, his assistants armed with big ladles filled the punch bowl on the table with most delicious punch from the tubs beneath it, while he with a smaller ladle and the ease and dignity of a lord, filled the glasses and passed them to the eager crowd about him. Full justice having been done at this table, the second order was given, and all took seats at the other tables and were immediately supplied with bowls of glorious green turtle soup, of most excellent quality, hot and fresh from the cauldrons.

The way it vanished was astonishing. Men of the lean and sallow kind eat in a manner really worthy of Falstaff himself, while the fat, jolly and more legitimate representatives of that worthy worshiper of sack eat to an extent that was really suggestive of the olden time. The feast over, wines were produced, and the President in a speech as witty and pointed as he is himself fat and good-natured, presented the famous "vegetable bouquet" to the 250-pound gentleman, who distinguished himself by eating more soup than any other one man. Other speeches were made, toasts offered, and about dusk the party broke up and started for the City, well pleased and satisfied with the manner in which they had passed the afternoon.

Quota of the Fifth New-Jersey District.

The following is the quota of the Fifth District of New-Jersey, under the present call for 500,000 men, the enrollment list yet being subject to revision:

HUDSON COUNTY.

Harrison	57
North Bergen	41
Union	61
West Hoboken and Weehawken	60
Hudson City, North District	80
Hudson City, South District	103

Hoboken.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	124	3	83
2	94		

Jersey City.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	193	5	133
2	202	6	151
3	142		
4	222	Total for Jersey City	1,043
Bergen			208
Greenville			50
Bayonne			59

Newark.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	153	9	117
2	165	10	134
3	159	11	36
4	191	12	106
5	236	13	174
6	140		
7	126	Total for Newark	1,837
8	100		

Declination of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Moses Taylor, recently tendered the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, has, in a letter written to the department at Washington, declined the position tendered him. It is understood that Mr. Taylor declines to accept the office in consequence of his business, which requires so much of his time, as to lead him to believe he could not discharge the duties of Assistant Treasurer with advantage to the Government.

ADMIRAL PORTER AT PERTH AMBOY.

Serenade and Reception at the Brighton House.

A public reception and serenade was given Wednesday evening to Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, at the Brighton House, in Perth Amboy. Admiral Porter has just returned home on a brief furlough, and the ladies of Perth Amboy improved the opportunity to give him a public reception. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. After a fine serenade by Grafulla's Band, Mr. Vincent Colyer, of this City, delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Sir: I have the pleasure of addressing you in words of welcome and congratulation in behalf of this assembly of our friends and townspeople. We welcome you on your return at this brief interval of relaxation from the active duties of your profession, to your native place. You are and have been engaged in a career of patriotic service among the most honorable in the long annals of naval warfare; for, it is for your country, and involved in its welfare, the hopes of all true manhood throughout the world that you have contended. We have watched the progress of that vast conflict, as we now await its final result, with unabated confidence in the success of the cause which as a sworn defender of the nation, you represent. Yet there have been moments, as there may be again, when the prospect has been darkened by clouds, and we have been oppressed with anxiety. At such times we have felt the full weight of the issues hanging on the ability and resolution of our leaders in council and the field. We have prayed that they might be supported in their arduous labors—and none more arduous have ever been imposed upon statesmen and commanders than in this struggle for national existence—and our prayers have been answered. Our leaders have not faltered; nor have we. To you and your faithful supporters, the true men of the people, we have always looked with confidence; and that confidence has never been misplaced.

"With a calm, enduring patriotism, and genuine, unstilted heroism and valor, emulous of the distinguished reputation of your honored father, the splendor of whose deeds illumines our second war with England, you have from the first moment of the present contest done all that true courage and invincible resolution could effect to maintain the glories of our national flag. The service in which you have been engaged on the Mississippi has been to the full as arduous and adventurous as any that has yet challenged the attention of the world, in either great ocean, the Atlantic or the Pacific. It has been beset at every step with danger and difficulties, with perils exaggerated beyond the usual contests of civilized nations, by the treachery and deceit of mean and reckless rebellion, the dastardly conduct of the unworthy, the base and unscrupulous. You have had to contend with an enemy armed with the powers of evil, whose essential weakness has served to enhance his cruelty, and the worthlessness of whose pretences he has sought to cover from his victims and himself by his desperation. You have encountered him in the Southwest, where, aided by the climate and the obstacles of nature, his malignity has been most deadly; and whenever you have been enabled to meet him you have prevailed. It is not necessary now to repeat that honorable record. We all know it. At every stage of your triumphal progress, from the starting point with Farragut at the mouth of the Mississippi, along the course of the great river, at New-Orleans, Port Hudson, Vicksburgh, at the Yazoo, at the Red River—what step of your course has not been illustrated by victory? The manner of your achievements adds to their glory. It has not been by a single stroke of good fortune, in the accident of a battle, which sometimes confers naval honors; but by repeated efforts in which the brilliancy has been equaled by the toil, that you have won your distinguished laurels. We have read that record in your own simple, but eloquent, faithful recitals: in your admirable dispatches, alive with poetry of action, in which you have shown yourself as happy with the pen as in the employment of your familiar artillery. We have read it in its practical results, which have gone so far to place us this day where we are; and we trust you, Sir, have been enabled to read it in a nation's confidence and gratitude. May we all read in it the lesson it so well teaches—a lesson never more needed than at the present hour—of indomitable perseverance in the path of duty. For ourselves we here tender you our portion of the nation's affection and respect.

At the close of this address the Admiral stepped forward to respond, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said he heartily thanked his fellow-townspeople for their hearty welcome. He thanked the speaker for his eloquent address; he believed, however, it was chiefly to the ladies he was indebted for his welcome, and to them he would address the few words he had to utter. He confessed to having felt some surprise and disappointment at the apparent lack of patriotism and enthusiasm for the national cause which he had observed since his return to the East; but he now perceived that it was only apparent and on the surface. Beneath it all he found there was a deep spirit of patriotism, which was as refreshing as it was cheering to the heart of the soldier. He then spoke of the services of the ladies in working for the sick and wounded soldiers through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The amount of good these ladies are doing is not confined to the mere making of articles, and sending comforts to the army, but its influence on the soldier was most salutary, showing that they were remembered by those at home. He was glad to be indebted to the ladies for this compliment, and it was all the more valuable as coming from them. Perth Amboy was associated in his mind with many pleasant memories, but now one more was added, which he should never forget.

Admiral Porter is enjoying excellent health. He expects to remain at the Brighton House for several weeks.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$6,000	Amer. Gold	251	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	92¾
15,000	do.	251⅜	100	do. s3	92¾
30,000	do.	251⅜	100	do. b5	92¾
5,000	Ohio & M. C.	53	250	do.	92⅜
20,000	do. b3	53	400	do. b5	92¾
15,000	do. b5	53	100	do. s3	92⅜
10,000	do. b10	53⅜	100	do. b4	92¾
10,000	do.	53⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	130
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	135	200	do.	129¾
200	do.	134⅞	300	do.	129⅞
600	Erie Railway	113	1200	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	114¾
100	do. b5	113	300	do.	114¾
200	Reading R.	136⅜	200	Canada Cop.	4
100	do. b5	136⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114½
200	do.	136⅜	400	do.	114
300	Cleve. & Tol.	145¾	200	do. b5	114¾
300	do.	146¼	200	do. b5	114¾
100	C. & N. W. Pref.	89½	200	do. b4	114¾
100	Cum. Coal	64¾	100	Chic. & N. W. b3	55¾
100	do.	65	100	Mariposa Min. b5	49
100	Quicks. M. Co.	76¾	100	Canton Co. b3	37

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Ilva, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—W. G. Monk, W. F. Moore. *For Maracaibo*—Manuel Arangrisen, Jr., George St. Croix.

Passengers Arrived.

July 28—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—F. Fellbertz, Miss M. A. Ross, Miss Main, Mrs. Lawrence, A. G. Estrella, Mr. Kirkman, W. Fielding, Mr. Molson, Mrs. Hardinge, J. E. Worsley, Drego de Aqueo, Dr. S. L. Frank, Pedro Betancourt, Mr. Jonauet, G. Sesseler, Miss Bradley, J. W. Wood, J. Danneberg, Miss Streuss, Mrs. W. A. Robertson, Mrs. S. Crummer, Mr. Fieldhouse, Mrs. Napier and 2 children, Mrs. Gilliard and daughter, B. and J. Woodrow, T. Jones, T. Herbert, R. Meatyard, J. E. Wilson, L. Lange, G. W. Banta, Rev. W. H. Halpin, lady and 5 children, G. H. Tilley, J. Brotheroe and daughter, Miss Baxter, Miss Carricks, Mrs. Lathrop and servant, Rev. A. Speath, J. Gibson, J. R. Flitch, W. Wallenstein, Mme. Holtz, E. A. Descourtes, Mr. Emery, Miss Tomlinson, J. Burns, Miss Drew, Miss Spear, Miss Griffiths, Messrs. Chrystal, Skinner, Tytherleigh, Cunningham, Cole and lady, Burgess, lady and daughter, L. T. Lerrie, J. T. Lerrie, Mr. Jackson, Miss Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 53 | Sun sets..... 7 19 | Moon rises.. 1 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 35 | Gov. Island.. 5 24 | Hell Gate.... 6 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Travancore, (Br.,) Durkee, Quebec, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Lotus, Leach, Marseilles, Jacquemot & Christmas.

Barks Ella Adele, (Br.,) Brown, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Canopus, (Br.,) Clair, Falmouth, Geo. F. Bulley; Aquilla, (Aust.,) Tichias, Newry, Holmboe & Balchen; Ellen Stevens, Howe, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Canton, (Dan.,) Kierstein, London, Funch, Meineke & Wendt; Herman & Molley, (Hamb.,) Brandt, St. Domingo City, Sloman & Edye; Mathilde, (Br.,) Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Ocean Eagle, (Br.,) Luce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ydale, (Norw.,) Aaroe, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Von Leffert Lebusen, (Meckl.,) Doos, Queenstown, Wm. Salem & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Langlais, Pugwash, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brigs Gazelle Meshod, (Br.,) Dassoy, Gibraltar, G. O. Franceu; Mary Cobb, Bahrs, Port Royal, T. M. Bixby; Nile, (Br.,) Whitten, St. Thomas, Geo. F. Peniston; Bianca Salvalon, (Ital.,) Coffe, Bristol, Baetjer & De Vertu; J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, Matamoras, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners W. Baylis, Provost, Stamford; Spray, (Br.,) Frost, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; C. L. Bayles, Vroman, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Balloon, Crocker, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore.

Sloop Lexington, Raynor, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 13, and Queenstown 14th, with 75 cabin, and 368 steerage passengers, the U. S. mails, and a full cargo of mdse. to John G. Dale. July 15, 67 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound E.; same day, 105 miles distant, passed steamship Africa. 18th, lat. 51 26, lon. 17 23, passed Br. bark Ward Clepham, bd. W. 24th, lat. 44 45, lon. 56 07, passed steamship Kedar, bound E. 25th, lat. 43 20, lon. 60 30, passed Bremen ship Europa, bound W. 27th, lat. 44 14, lon. 66 49, passed ship North Atlantic.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Marcus Cæser, Martin, Martinique 36 ds., with sugar, etc.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Hall, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Latter part of the passage had very heavy weather; shifted cargo.

Brig Highland Nancy, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Saunders, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to Rubira & Co.

Brig R. S. Hassell, Hassell, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Eric Andreas, (Swed.,) Taustrom, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meineke & Wendt.

Brig H. W. Johnson, Foster, Trinidad 27 ds., with sugar, molasses and hides to T. T. Dwight.

Brig Louisa, Alvord, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar, etc. to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Bessie, (Br., of Fowey,) Moss, Swansea 45 ds., with railroad iron to Geo. F. Bulley. In lat. 44, lon. 48, saw a number of icebergs.

Schr. Onward, (Br.,) Wickwise, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Mott, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. Grierson, Thatcher, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. John W. Burhsey, Cranmer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Horace Staples, Gibbs, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Fanny Boardman, Pressey, Baracoa, with fruit to J. & S. Pearsall.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Conklin, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wonder, Smith, Manzanilla 20 ds., with wood, honey, etc., to master.

Schr. Anna, Farrell, Rum Key 13 ds., with logwood and old iron to O. M. Pettit.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Hervey, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Aimee, (of Clare, N. S.,) Donsett, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Avon, Parks, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Nowell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, Georgetown, with coal.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., and light.

Below.

Bark Marius Azar.

Brig B. C. Bessell.

Brig Aricondrias.

Sailed.

July 27—Steamers Golden Rule, Patapsco, Carolina, Dudley Buck, Parthenia. Tug Hercules. Ship Hoogley. Barks Cumberland, Marigo, Florinde Henriette. Brigs Eolo, Sr. del Mare, Express, Lone Star, Nicolaus, Lilly, Planet, Atkera. Schooners Anthony Kelly, Moonlight.

July 28—Steamships Kangaroo, for Liverpool; Fung Suey, for Hong Kong, and ship J. L. Bogart.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot boat George Steers, No. 6, reports: 27th, off Barnegat, passed large quantities of wrecked steamer stuff; picked up a bag of hops, marked "stores steamer Staten Islander."

The ship P. J. Lemon, from Bombay, is consigned to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Charles Brewer—bark, of Rockland, bound S., July 24, lat. 33, lon. 72 24.

John Harris—ship, from Trinidad for New-York, July 25, lat. 35, lon. 73 30.

Volant—bark, Landerkin, from Philadelphia for Pensacola, in tow of the steamtug American, July 21, off Jupiter Inlet.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 27—Arr. barks Merrimac, Remedios; John Aveles, Havana; Harvest Moon, Pictou; Champion, Georgetown; brigs J. W. Drisko, Georgetown; R. M. Heslen, Baltimore; schrs. Alma, Jeremie; Typhoon, New Orleans; Lyttleton, New-Zealand; barks Josephine, Iquique; Beaufort, Africa; brigs Martipa Adriana, Surinam; Snow Bird, Sagua.

July 28—Arr. barks John Ardes, Buckman, Havana. Also arr. barks Mirtlah, Algoa Bay; D Godfrey, Africa; Jane, Remedios; brigs Lizzie, Turks Island; Tangent, Georgetown; schr. Pioneer, Aquin; bark James Williams, Remedios.

Brig Rockingham, hence, for Fortress Monroe, has returned, with loss of jibboom, and cutwater started, having been in collision with brig Waltham.

BALTIMORE, July 27—Arr. schr. Yorktown, Wayland, New-York.

July 28—Arr. schr. Ann Edith, Weaver, St. Bartholomew.

Also arr. bark Clifton, Grant, Rio Janeiro. Below—Bark Seneca, (Urg.,) from Cape Balton.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 26—Arr. schrs. Pomona, (Br.,) Kilburn, from Cape Haytien 14th inst., for Boston. Left brigs Laurilla, Bolton, for Boston in 3 ds; Romance, Dunton, for Nevassa in 7 ds; also U. S. gunboats Powhattan and Galatea, and ship National Guard. Also arr. schrs Lizzie W. Dyer, Sumner, Washington, D. C., for Boston; Saratoga, Pinkham, from Philadelphia for do.; Percy Heilner, Grace from do. for Lynn; Tennessee, Wooster, from do. for Portland; Hattie M. Mayo, Ward, from Church Creek, Md., for Kennebunk.

July 27—Arr. and sld brig Catharine, Nickels, from Choptank River for Bath.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16—Below, steamship Arago, Gadsden, from New-York; ships Isabel, Allen, from do.; Autocrat, Burwell, from Boston. Cld. ships Old Dominion, Sampson, and Washington, Norton, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27—Arr. steamers Columbia, from Boston; and Havelock, Morse, New Orleans; Bermuda, (U. S. transport,) from ——; brigs Loana, Hardley, Havana; Clara Wilhelmina, Wesee, Palermo; Gilmore, Meredith, Norfolk; schrs. Olinda and Olivia Baxton, from New-York.

July 28—Arr. ship Golden Light, Kenneth, Liverpool; bark Victoria, (Br.,) Christian, Port-au-Prince; brig John Chrystal, Parnes, Sagua.

PENSACOLA, July 19—In port, bark Columbia, Weaver, for Philadelphia next day.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—Arr. ship Sunrise, from New-York Feb. 13.

Also arr. ship Surry, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., July 26—Arr. brig Union, Ried, New-York; schr. Anna, Wall, do. Cld. schr. Mary Jane, McNeil, for New-York. Sld. 27th, ships Ivanhoe, Barclay, Liverpool; Lizzie Moses, Delano, do. Cld. schr. Caspian, for New-York.

At Nuevitas, July 13, brig Ponvert, for New-York, loading.

At Rio Janeiro, June 25, barks P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Scott, for New-York; brigs Harmann, (Dan.,) Lor-on, and Anna Jones, (Dan.,) Malin, for do; Arran Isle, (Br.,) Darling, wtg. Sld. June 11, brigs Prestissimo, James, Baltimore; 14th, Lydia, do.; 18th, Caroline, Behrens, New-York.

At St. John, P. R., July 16, brig Anna Helena, (Brem.,) Janssen, for Fajardo, to load for New-York.

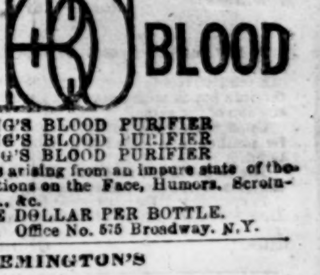
At Africa, June 12, barks Costarelli, Arthur Pickering and Said Bin Sultan, unc.

At Badagra, Africa, June 7, bark Warren White, unc.

At Matamoras, June 26, barks Daniel, Spearwater, for New-York in 12 ds; D. R. De Wolff, unc.; brig Zero, for New-York; John Butler; schr. J. M. Smith, for New-York in 12 ds.

Port-au-Prince—Sld. July 13, bark Helen Augusta, Cutts, for St. Marcs, to load for New-York; brig African, Wood, for Miragoane, to load for do.

At Sisal, June 30, brig "Calum," Dexter, arr. June 25.



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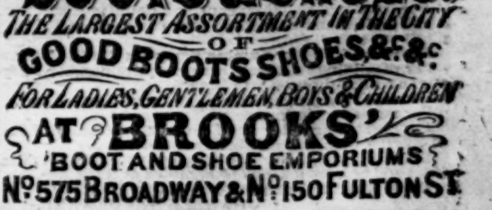

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AT A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE Brokers on the 20th inst., it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of August, 1864, the rates of brokerage on all purchases and sales of provisions shall be as follows: On oils and stearine, one per cent.; on all other articles, one-half of one per cent.

N. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.

H. W. Caley, Secretary.